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Established 1887

Austria	10.00	Switzerland	10.00
Belgium	10.00	Denmark	10.00
Canada	10.00	France	10.00
Germany	10.00	Greece	10.00
Italy	10.00	Japan	10.00
Spain	10.00	Sweden	10.00
United Kingdom	10.00	U.S.A.	10.00
Yugoslavia	10.00		

Vietnamese Accuse GIs Killing 567 Villagers

Probers Erring in Judgment

By Kamm
A South Vietnamese soldier yesterday accused a U.S. Army unit of killing 567 villagers in their hamlet on the border of Vietnam and Laos.



MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED—Lt. William Calley Jr. (right) with his defense counsel, Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, at Fort Benning. Lt. Calley is held in connection with civilian killings in Vietnam but the Army has not decided whether to bring him to trial.

The accusation in the case of the alleged killing of 567 villagers in a hamlet on the border of Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. Army is expected to decide whether to bring an officer to trial for the murder in Vietnam, ordered from Washington.

TV, Nixon Aide Klein Says

ism of News Coverage ned to Include All Media

By Richard Halloran
Nixon's director of news, Herbert G. Klein, said yesterday that the administration's criticism of news coverage should include all news media.



Herbert G. Klein

Mitchell Says War Protest Was Not Peaceful 'Overall'

By Fred P. Graham
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell declared yesterday that the anti-war demonstration of the past weekend was not peaceful "overall" and accused the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam of contributing to the violence.

Astronauts Approach Moon Orbit

Transmit Views Of Earth, Target

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Apollo-12 sped unerringly through space tonight, tugged by the gravity of the moon. The spacecraft is scheduled to go into lunar orbit at 0347 GMT tomorrow.

They showed earthbound viewers 56 minutes of color television pictures from inside the command ship, Yankee Clipper, and the lunar lander, Intrepid.

They traded light-hearted banter with ground controllers. They listened to news of their families. Mostly they just looked at the view.

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U.S., Soviet Delegates Open Helsinki Arms Limits Talks

By Anthony Astrachan and Chalmers Roberts

HELSINKI, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union formally opened talks today to limit strategic armaments to day with statements in which both sides talked about "mutually acceptable" measures first to limit and then to reduce their nuclear arsenals.

Vladimir S. Semenov and Gerard C. Smith, the Soviet and American delegation leaders, exchanged smiles and clinked champagne glasses after the public exchange of opening statements in the Finnish government banquet hall.

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ence, of effective measures to end the arms race and of general and complete disarmament.

He described "curbing of the strategic arms race, limitation and subsequent reduction of such armaments" as an important goal. If both sides really want "to seek mutually acceptable agreement without prejudice to the security of our states and all other countries," he said, "it is possible and imperative to overcome obvious complexities and obstacles and to bring about reasonable solutions."

Members of both delegations have indicated that they expect the Helsinki talks to be preparatory and to last two to three weeks, with substantive talks coming later.

Mr. Smith's statement consisted mostly of a message from President Nixon, addressed to the American delegation for protocol reasons. Significant parts of Mr. Nixon's language coincided with the Soviet phraseology. He mentioned the two-stage nature of the SALT talks.

First, he spoke of the hope that the talks would produce "a sustained effort not only to limit the buildup of strategic forces but to reverse it."

Later he said it was possible "that we can carry out our respective responsibilities under a mutually acceptable limitation and eventual reduction of our strategic armaments."

Mr. Nixon also referred to the complex nature of the negotiations. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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STRATEGIC TALKS—Chief U.S. negotiator Gerard C. Smith (left), faces chief Soviet delegate Vladimir S. Semenov (right) at the start of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at a Helsinki banquet hall.

Family Gathers at Bedside

Joseph P. Kennedy, 81, Is Near Death

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP).—Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, father of an American political dynasty, was near death today at his home in the Kennedy compound on Cape Cod.

His sole surviving son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, was at his bedside. His condition was described as "very low" by his son-in-law, Sargent Shriver, the U.S. Ambassador to France, shortly before 8 a.m. local time.

The end is only a matter of hours away, Mr. Shriver told a newsman after attending early morning mass at St. Francis Xavier Church in Hyannis.

Mr. Kennedy, father of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, is 81 and has been in poor health for eight years.

He suffered what a doctor said was a minor heart attack Saturday night.

Mr. Shriver said the former ambassador had been unable to eat for several days.

Mr. Shriver and his wife, Eunice, Mr. Kennedy's eldest daughter, flew here yesterday from Paris.

She entered the tiny church quickly and remained inside for several minutes after the service was over.

There was no word whether Mr. Kennedy was conscious, but an official source said he was given the last rites of the Catholic Church yesterday.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, a long-time family friend, said yesterday that he had received a telephone call from the family "advising me that he had a very serious setback, and it seems that the Good Lord is about to take him in the foreseeable future."

Besides Sen. Kennedy and his family and the Shrivers, other members of the family at the compound included Patricia Kennedy Lawford and Jean Kennedy Smith, whose husband, Stephen, also was there.

About noon today, in crisp weather, Sen. Kennedy took his two children out for a short sail on Vineyard Sound in Victoria, the 24-foot racing sloop sailed by members of the Kennedy family for years.

Mrs. Onassis on Way
BOSTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis arrived at Logan International Airport from Greece today and immediately transferred to a second plane for the half-hour trip to Hyannis.

Israeli Jets Strike Bases In Jordan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Israeli warplanes swept in waves over the Jordan River today to blast Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian artillery batteries and an Egyptian-operated air force radar station, an Israeli military spokesman said.

One Israeli jet was downed by Arab anti-aircraft fire on the last raid against the radar station at Mazar, 70 miles south of Amman, the spokesman said.

Jets streaked toward Mazar, about 13 miles past the Dead Sea cease-fire line, at 3:15 p.m. almost two hours after Israeli pilots began an attack on artillery positions near as-Salt in northern Jordan. The raiders plastered Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian batteries which had been pounding Israeli Army units recently, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian-run radar station was "severely hit," he added, and all the other Israeli planes from both strikes returned home safely.

According to the Israelis, the Egyptians have been operating the station inside Jordan to monitor Israeli Air Force flights inside Israel.

Arabs Claim 2 Planes
(In Amman, a military spokesman said that a total of 22 Israeli warplanes carried out three raids over areas in Jordan today, and that one Israeli plane was shot down by Jordanian ground fire.)

(The spokesman said eight Israeli planes raided the villages of Irbid and Yarmouk, five miles south of as-Salt. Napalm, rockets and bombs of various weights were used by the invading planes, he said.)

(Five soldiers were killed and nine others injured, while one two-year old child also was killed and another child and a woman were injured. Six homes were damaged in Irbid.)

Rightist NPD Shifts Convention to Bavaria

MUNICH, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—West Germany's extreme right National Democratic party (NPD), barred from holding its convention in Saarbrücken last weekend, is now planning to meet in Bavaria.

A party spokesman said today the time and place will be decided by the executive committee at the beginning of next month.



LOUDER THAN WORDS—Japanese students swinging staves against metal-shielded policemen while protesting Premier Eisaku Sato's visit to the U.S. (Story on Page 3.)

Burglar Hides in St. Peter's Basilica, Robs Vatican Nuns' Souvenir Shops

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17 (AP).—A cat burglar with intimate knowledge of St. Peter's Basilica broke into a rooftop souvenir shop overnight and slipped out through a side door early today with cash and valuable religious objects.

Vatican gendarmes said the theft was the first of its kind in either of the two jewelry and souvenir shops operated by Vatican nuns inside the large church in Christendom. A Vatican spokesman said the thief got away with between five and six million lire (\$3,000-45,000) worth of petty cash and stamps, as well as religious medals and Vatican coins—many of them gold.

Vatican gendarmes, who were later joined by Italian police detectives, said the thief—or thieves—had excellent knowledge of the basilica. He hid under the famous cupola—engineered by Michelangelo—after the basilica was closed yesterday at sundown, then broke down the door of the shop and took the loot.

Then, according to gendarme sources, the thief walked down the spiral staircase from the 435-foot-high dome, took a key usually left in a vestibule at the foot of the stairs, unlocked the door of Santa Marta, a large portal on the side of the basilica, and left.

U.S., Soviet Delegates Open Talks on Arms Limitation

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, the need to recognize legitimate security interests and to avoid arrangements "prejudicial to the interests of third parties."

However, there were elements in the President's message that had no counterpart in Mr. Semenov's statement.

After mentioning the complexity of the endeavor, he told the American delegates, "Nor do I underestimate the suspicion and distrust that must be dispelled if you are to succeed in your assignment."

The Russians, however, in recent comments on the SALT talks, have treated every mention of mistrust in the American press as a deliberate tactic by the American military-industrial complex to create mistrust and pessimism and doom the talks to failure.

The President also echoed his first press conference last January: "Wars and crises between nations can arise not simply from the existence of arms but from the existence of the ambitious pursuit of unilateral interests. That is why we seek progress toward the solution of the dangerous political issues of our day."

'Sufficiency' Cited

This was clearly an attempt to associate the SALT talks with other areas in which Soviet and American interests touch. The Soviet press has been attacking what it considers the revival of efforts at "linkage" of the SALT talks to such problems as Vietnam and the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon said the Americans would be guided "by the concept of maintaining 'sufficiency' in the forces required to protect ourselves and our allies. I recognize that the leaders of the Soviet Union bear similar defense responsibilities."

This acknowledged the Soviet claim to parity—an ill-defined term.

Warning on Overoptimism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The United States said here today it would be unwise to expect quick results from the talks to limit strategic arms that opened today in Helsinki.

Ambassador Charles W. Yost told the General Assembly's main political committee, which today took up the disarmament question, that the United States must be patient and persistent, determined and indefatigable.

"Neither participant, in its own interest and that of the world community, can permit itself to fall," Mr. Yost said.

Panel Urges U.S., Russia to Merge Satellite Networks

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union should merge their communications satellite systems into an internationally controlled network open to all nations, a 10-nation panel of experts has agreed.

It concluded that "obstacles undoubtedly exist" to setting up such a system. But it found that the United States' Intelsat system and Russia's proposed seven-nation Intersputnik system could be merged without technical difficulties.

The panel's report was issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Twentieth Century Fund. Participants in the conference included two from the United States and one each from the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Nigeria, Japan, India, Canada, Poland, Mexico, the United Nations and the International Broadcast Institute. The members spoke as individuals and not as official representatives.

Yule Gifts for POWs

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Hanoi Radio today said Christmas gifts for American prisoners in North Vietnam will be accepted Dec. 1-21 by the North Vietnamese central post office. The Hanoi broadcast said the method of sending presents by family members of the captured American airmen will be the same as "previously used."

Norwegian Called Go-Between in Setting Up Talks

OSLO, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Minister of Defense Otto Grieg Tidemand was reported today to have acted as intermediary between the American and Soviet governments on the strategic arms limitation talks that started today in Helsinki.

According to Aftenposten, Norway's biggest newspaper, the initiative was taken by Robert S. McNamara, then U.S. Defense Secretary, when Mr. Tidemand visited Washington in the summer of 1967. Mr. McNamara then expressed his wish for a preliminary top-level contact with the Russians to discuss the possibilities for bilateral talks on strategic arms limitation.

Mr. Tidemand was invited to Moscow in October, 1967, and in his talks there passed on the suggestion to Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and other officials.

'67 Surveyor Is Target Of Apollo-12

Astronauts to Try To Dismantle It

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The prime purpose of Apollo-12's plans for a pinpoint landing on the moon is to demonstrate that it can be done.

A secondary objective, however, is to put the intertidal spacecraft close to a crater where an unmanned Surveyor spacecraft set down almost three years ago.

"We want to land near 'it' one of the astronauts, Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean said before leaving the earth. "We'd like to go over to it, take pictures of it and dismantle some of its parts. We think it will be fun."

It might also be hard work, so much so that Comdr. Bean and Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr. will both be needed to do it all.

A 2-Man Job

"To do it all yourself," Comdr. Bean said, "would be pretty difficult."

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have planned their Surveyor activities for their second walk on the moon.

On leaving the landing craft, they'll walk toward the crater where Surveyor rests, describing the terrain, taking pictures of its most interesting features and gathering the most interesting rocks they see.

When they get to the crater's edge, Comdr. Bean will start down its side toward the Surveyor, which is sitting about 150 feet from the edge, somewhere between 20 and 25 feet below moon level.

Some geologists are worried that Comdr. Bean might find the footing slippery, and if he does he might walk down herringbone-style, the way skiers do when they're struggling up a hill. Comdr. Conrad will follow Comdr. Bean, about 30 feet behind him.

The first thing they'll do when they reach Surveyor is describe its condition to scientists on the ground. They'll take pictures of the footprint it left—this Surveyor bounded when it landed—and its trenches its robot claw dug in the lunar soil.

"These places had pretty smooth surfaces," explains Leonard Jaffe, a Surveyor project scientist, "so they'd be good places to look for change. If a meteorite struck the footprint, for instance, it would have left its mark there."

Check on Trenches

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have been asked to pay particular attention to the trenches, to see if their walls still stand. "If there has been any collapse," Mr. Jaffe goes on, "we'd like to know about it. That would mean there have been some fairly frequent processes on the moon that caused it, like quakes or slides."

"This way," Mr. Jaffe says, "we'll get a picture of the stuff they just kicked up, the stuff Surveyor kicked up three years ago and an undisturbed area all in one frame. It will give us a good way of determining to what extent the three-year exposure has changed the stuff Surveyor kicked up."

Before they start handling the spacecraft itself, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have one more chore. They'll photograph a large rock that was photographed by Surveyor 32 months ago, to see if its appearance has changed at all.

Nudge Is First

The first thing they'll do with Surveyor itself is to nudge it a little, to make sure it's anchored securely in the lunar soil. There is some concern that Surveyor's legs have collapsed, since the pressurized gas in its shock absorbers could have leaked out.

"We don't want them working that thing if it's going to move when they touch it," one scientist said. "If they were on the downhill side and it moved, they might be in real trouble."

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean have been warned of several hazards when working on the spacecraft. There are sharp points on Surveyor where their suits could snag, so they've been told to walk warily around the spacecraft.

They'll also be careful not to touch fuel pipes or tanks, in case there is any fuel left in them. If they hit a line hard enough, it might spring a leak, spilling corrosive chemicals on their suits. They've been told not to touch the spacecraft's batteries for the same reason. Battery acid could eat right through their suits.

The astronauts have been asked to remove five of Surveyor's parts and bring them back to earth for inspection.

One is an unpainted piece of aluminum tubing, a second a painted piece of tubing. Scientists would like to see how the paint survived the heat, cold and radiation on the moon.

Mirror Wanted

A third part is a glass mirror that helped radiate heat away from the spacecraft's television camera. The glass would be a good storehouse of the cosmic rays that hit the moon in three years, the way a photographic plate is blackened by radiation striking it.

Comdr. Bean has also been asked to clip the television camera's cable. It's insulated, and under the insulation are whatever bacteria made the ride from earth three years ago.

Finally, the astronauts will remove Surveyor's television camera, which weighs 17 pounds (three pounds on the moon) and has many movable parts. Engineers want it back to see if any of them still work.



MOON FOOD—Dr. Charles Walkinshaw, a botanist at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center, examines sorghum and tobacco plants grown in germ-free lunar soil.

Trace Mineral in Moon Soil Believed to Aid Plant Growth

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (AP).—There may be some trace mineral in moon soil that aids the growth of earthly plants, a scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center says.

Dr. Charles Walkinshaw, a plant pathologist at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory where tests were conducted with moon soil brought to earth by Apollo-11, said some primitive earth plants such as liverwort and ferns, did well when sprinkled with moon dust.

Some of the specimens, he said, improved greatly when exposed to the lunar soil. But Dr. Walkinshaw said, this does not mean that lunar soil is more fertile than earth soil. Before the lunar soil was added, the specimens were growing in

Russia Said to Be Hushing Up Huge Launch-Pad Explosion

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A British television commentator said tonight that a huge launch-pad explosion had virtually put the Soviet Union out of the moon race with America.

The claim was made by Peter Fairley, science editor for Independent Television News (ITN), the news service for Britain's commercial TV networks.

Mr. Fairley, a space commentator for the Apollo-12 moon shot, said on a news program, "It seems that Russia's monster new rocket was standing on a brand new firing pad at the Baikonur cosmodrome when there was a tremendous explosion."

"The rocket apparently blew up, causing extensive damage—damage which, I gather, the American 'Spy-in-the-Sky' satellite photographed, although no pictures have been released."

"The whole story has leaked out very quietly."

"The accident occurred several weeks ago and the Russians have gone to tremendous pains to hush it up."

"But the rocket is reckoned to have been bigger even than America's Saturn-5, which is bigger than a naval destroyer, and it's thought to have had a thrust of 10 million pounds as opposed to the nine million pounds of Saturn-5."

Mr. Fairley told British viewers: "Almost certainly, this accident explains why Russia's last manned space flight was such a half-hearted affair."

"Although the triple flight of Soyuz-6, 7 and 8 led to some close maneuvering—and to the first space welding trials—it just didn't end up with the construction of a space station as everybody had expected."

"And the reason would seem to be that the main element of the space station—the great big cylinders that might house astronauts, or equipment, or fuel for space ships on their way to the moon—didn't get launched because the new booster blew up."

Investigation Due

Mr. Fairley said the rocket was thought also to have been Russia's means of landing men on the moon, but "after a catastrophe like this there's bound to be a big delay in their moon program while an investigation is held."

"The accident with the new rocket makes it all the more amazing that Saturn-5—which has two million working parts—has worked perfectly eight times in a row."

"And that, of course, is the main reason why Apollo-12 is going so beautifully on her way to the moon tonight."

Apollo-12 Crew Did Not Get All the News

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 17 (AP).—Reports of weekend Vietnam war demonstrations in America were not radioed to Apollo-12 yesterday along with other news, and mission control said it was because the spacecraft was wanted to know about sports and local events only.

"We are giving them what they asked for," said public affairs officer Jack Riley when a newsman asked if the omission was deliberate. "We obviously don't have time to give them all the news."

The news report, which was radioed while the astronauts ate breakfast, included results of Houston city elections, numerous football scores, the results of a stock-car race and a mention of their own space flight.

Roster of Dead To Be Read To The War's End

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Composer Leonard Bernstein, actress Lauren Bacall and Sen. Charles E. Goodell were among more than 35 persons who took part yesterday in the reading of the names of the Vietnam war dead which will continue as long as the war ends.

The reading, known as the Vietnam Memorial Reading at Riverside Church, was begun by Dr. John Talbot, a Vietnam veteran and director of community psychiatry at St. Luke's Hospital, who originated the idea.

The reading will go on every day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. until the war ends.

Allied Planes Hit Artillery In Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Allied planes striking inside Cambodia today for the second day silenced two North Vietnamese artillery positions that had shelled the Green Beret camp at Bu Prang.

The planes struck the artillery posts from one-half to three-quarters of a mile inside Cambodia, after the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong hit Bu Prang with 60 mortar and artillery rounds in the 21st consecutive day of bombardment from Cambodia.

A correspondent reported that South Vietnamese troops had trapped guerrillas on a hillside southeast of the camp and, with the support of dive bombers, killed 112. Eleven government troops were reported wounded.

The same U.S. and South Vietnamese jets, armed with bombs and napalm, went into Cambodia to hit the guns firing on Bu Prang, 112 miles northeast of Saigon and a mile from the Cambodian border.

Guns Silenced

The air assault silenced the North Vietnamese guns, at least temporarily. U.S. and South Vietnamese artillery joined in the cross-border bombardment.

Primary targets of the North Vietnamese bombardment were the helicopters and light planes landing on Bu Prang's airstrip with food and ammunition for the allied defenders. None of the aircraft was hit.

This was one of the few times that U.S. and South Vietnamese headquarters acknowledged that their warplanes were bombing inside Cambodia, normally a sanctuary for Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

"Some of the enemy artillery positions firing at Bu Prang were located across the border in Cambodia," said a spokesman for Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam.

Allied forces operating in the area have returned fire with artillery and tactical air strikes. "This is an inherent right of self defense against enemy attacks."

Salon Protest Fixes

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A call for a half-hour anti-war moratorium in Saigon in memory of war dead passed virtually unheeded today.

Tran Ngoc Lieng, a former social welfare minister who appealed for the moratorium, said that he and several of his friends had sat down in his office for a half hour this morning without doing any work.

But no one else took any notice, and banks, shops and offices were operating as usual.

Mr. Lieng, leader of a liberal political grouping calling for a government of national reconciliation, the National Progressive Force, appealed on Saturday to South Vietnamese of all classes to "join us in setting aside 30 minutes on Monday to commemorate the death of millions of victims of the war."

French Strike Starts Tonight in Gas, Electricity

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Gas and electricity cuts throughout France will start at 9 p.m. tomorrow as workers from France's largest union begin a 24-hour walkout.

Leaders of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) have not indicated where the cuts would take place, or for how long, but have promised that they would touch most of France.

The union is demanding wage increases and reductions of working hours. France's other main unions have refused to go along with the strike.

In previous strikes, the CGT has generally concentrated the cuts in industrial areas. Homes and apartments, however, can probably expect to be affected several hours during the day. The current is not cut to hospitals.

Meanwhile, Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the CGT, and a member of the French Communist party's political bureau, rejected all collaboration with the government and present political system of France.

He told the 37th congress of the CGT, which claims a membership of about two million, that French unions must follow a policy of "constant renewal" of their claims for better economic deal.

"Nothing is won once and for all under a capitalist regime," he said.

'I Am a Helluva Soldier' Accused Sergeant Declares

By Jon Nordheimer

FORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Staff Sgt. David Mitchell (NYT)—Staff Sgt. David Mitchell was relaxed, almost cheery, and a big friendly smile creased his face. He had just been asked to describe himself and he replied without hesitation.

"I am a helluva soldier," he said. "I'm an excellent soldier."

Sgt. Mitchell has emerged as a central figure in the Army's investigation into the events that took place in a Viet Cong stronghold in South Vietnam 20 months ago. As one result of the investigation, Sgt. Mitchell, 29, has been formally accused by the Army of assault with intent to murder 30 South Vietnamese civilians.

The sergeant, a nine-year Army veteran, was a squad leader in a platoon led by 1st Lt. William Laws Calley Jr. that advanced into a Viet Cong enclave called "Phung" in March, 1969. There was a battle, he says, and people were killed.

"The incident was forgotten until the spring of this year, when an ex-serviceman began writing letters to the Pentagon and other officials in Washington. The letter writer related the stories he said he had been told by returning Vietnam veterans of the destruction of a village in the Phung operation. The soldiers had told him that more than 300 men, women and children had been wiped out in one of the villages by American troops, the ex-serviceman wrote in his letters."

Six months after the Army began its investigation Lt. Calley, 28, was charged with the murder of an "unspecified number" of Vietnamese. The officer's civilian attorney said the number of civilians listed in the specifications of the murder charges against the lieutenant "might reach 100."

The Army has not yet decided whether there is enough evidence contained in the charges to order courts-martial for Lt. Calley—who has been retained on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., beyond the scheduled date of his discharge—and Sgt. Mitchell.

If the men were tried and convicted, he said, they would be sent to a military prison.

For his service in Vietnam, he was awarded the Bronze Star. The smile that had most of the conversation when Sgt. Mitchell wife, her name is R. posed to have our first month. She's already know, and it can come from him, he had been in the same service as for her, you know."

South Vietnamese Say G. Killed 567 Unarmed Vill

(Continued from Page 1)

of the village of Song My. The settlements bore the names of Tu Cong, Dinh Hong and My Hoi. The three death sites were about 200 yards apart.

When the houses had been cleared, the troops dynamited those made of brick and set fire to the wooden structures. They did not speak to the villagers, and there was no interpreter who could have explained their actions.

Then the inhabitants were gunned down where they stood. Mr. Hoai said about 20 soldiers performed the "executions" at each of the three places, using their individual weapons, presumably M-16 rifles.

Col. Khien said the killings were probably carried out by fewer soldiers than Mr. Hoai reported, but said he did not know the exact number.

Mr. Hoai, a rice farmer like most of the villagers in this green and marshy lowland between the Central Highlands and the South China Sea, said those who escaped the slaughter, as did he and his wife, were buried under the bodies of their neighbors. They lay there until the Americans had moved out of the village about 15 minutes after their arrival, and went home to do with the survivors.

His mother, his elder brother and his brother's three children were killed, Mr. Hoai said. A young woman, wearing the black pajamas and conical hat of Vietnamese peasants, interrupted to say that her 19-year-old son was also killed.

Mr. Hoai told the U.S. Army might prosecute Lt. Calley for murder, said he was ready to testify to the United States to testify at a court martial.

Maj. John T. Paul, public information officer of the Americal Division, which conducted the operation against the hamlet, said that neither he nor any other officer of his division could discuss the case while the investigation against Lt. Calley, who was a platoon leader in the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division, was under way.

An investigator of the Army's Criminal Investigation Detachment who identified himself only as "Fisher," visited the camp and questioned witnesses earlier yesterday. He left accompanied by two village officials.

Mr. Hoai and other survivors said they had arrived at the death toll of 567 by subtracting the number of survivors—132, according to them—from the total known population of the hamlet. They said they had found the survivors in three new locations and believed there were no others.

The province's governor said that the dead had been buried by survivors within three days of the killings and no body count had been made. Another Vietnamese official said the village chief had turned over to him a list of the dead, but he refused to disclose the total.

Col. Khien, who is regarded as friendly to Americans, said he had been notified of the mass killing within a week, but at first assumed that it had been the result of an artillery barrage and therefore a sad but unavoidable act of war.

The colonel said the operation had taken place in the American-stipulated zone and therefore no Vietnamese clear-

WEATH

AMSTERDAM	0	7	Y
ANKARA	15	41	Y
ANTWERP	15	41	Y
BEIRUT	22	73	Y
BELGRADE	12	34	C
BOMBAY	18	41	Y
BRUSSELS	6	43	Y
BUDAPEST	7	42	Y
CAIRO	20	61	C
CARACAS	19	66	Y
COPENHAGEN	8	48	Y
COSTA MESA	16	61	C
DUBLIN	8	37	C
EDINBURGH	10	50	Y
FLORENCE	2	41	Y
FRANKFURT	2	48	Y
GENOVA	7	48	Y
HAIKONG	14	27	C
HONG KONG	14	27	C
LONDON	4	38	Y
LONDON	4	38	Y
LYON	6	43	Y
MOSCOW	12	58	Y
MUNICH	12	58	Y
NEW YORK	11	52	Y
OSLO	1	34	Y
PARIS	5	41	C
ROME	15	55	Y
ST. LOUIS	15	55	Y
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Y
TEHRAN	22	73	Y
TOKYO	15	55	Y
WARSAW	15	55	Y
WASHINGTON	15	55	Y
ZURICH	15	55	Y

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a Helluva ed Sergeant ents Plan More

Repeats That Protests t Influence Him on War

Nov. 17 (UPI)—President Nixon today budgeted by street protests from the course in Vietnam.

Spokesman Ron Nease had no comment on Saturday's strong protest.

The situation was the protest. The protest, Mr. Nease said, was determined to be an American people on the streets at that time.

The protest was completed after the protest, anti-war protest today they plan next month including across the United States.

The huge response to peaceful demonstration on Saturday

Protests Featured ravda

Nov. 17 (AP)—Anti-war protests in the United States today featured a large demonstration in Washington, D.C., where thousands of people gathered to protest the Vietnam War.

The demonstration was part of a series of protests across the country, with participants expressing their opposition to the war and calling for a ceasefire.

The protesters, including students and young adults, held signs and banners, and some performed acts of civil disobedience.

The protests were organized by various anti-war groups and individuals, reflecting a growing sentiment of dissent against the government's policy in Vietnam.

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nier Meir Congratulates on Vietnam Policy Talk

By Peter Grose

Nov. 17 (NYT)—Mrs. Golda Meir of Israel today congratulated President Nixon on his Vietnam policy talk.

Mrs. Meir's message, conveyed by a U.S. Ambassador to Tel Aviv, praised the President's commitment to peace in Vietnam.

She expressed her confidence in Nixon's leadership and his ability to bring about a just and lasting peace in the region.

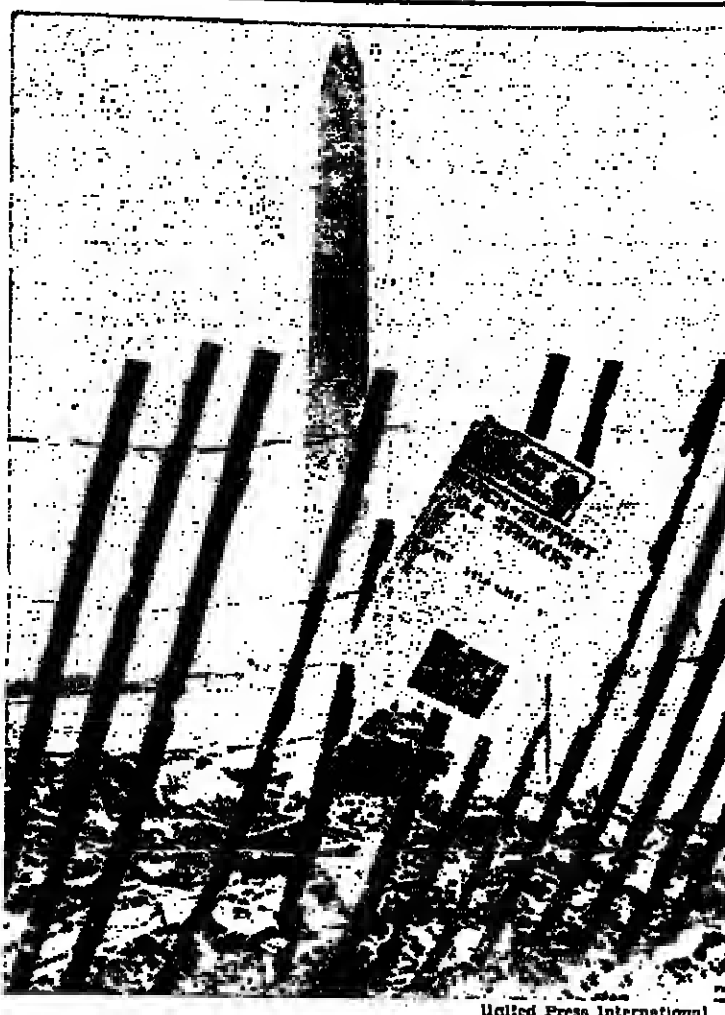
Humphrey Says Nixon, Aides Seek to Suppress Dissent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey today accused the Nixon administration of seeking to suppress dissent.

Humphrey, speaking at a news conference, said that the administration was using various tactics to silence critics and control the flow of information.

He pointed to the treatment of anti-war protesters and the suppression of dissenting voices within the government and the media as evidence of this effort.

Humphrey called for a more open and democratic process, one that respects the rights of all citizens to express their views on public issues.



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM—A radical newspaper tied to a sagging snow fence and a pile of trash near the foot of the Washington Monument—the remains of Saturday's mass anti-war rally down Pennsylvania Avenue.

B-52 Missions in Question

Sato in U.S. to Negotiate The Reversion of Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato arrived today for negotiations with President Nixon on the return of Okinawa to Japan.

Sato's visit is part of a series of diplomatic efforts to resolve the long-standing issue of Okinawa's status. The island has been under U.S. military control since World War II.

During his stay in the United States, Sato is expected to meet with President Nixon and other high-level officials to discuss the terms of reversion.

The negotiations are complex, involving issues of sovereignty, defense, and the rights of the local population. Sato's mission is seen as a critical step towards the eventual return of Okinawa to Japanese control.

Boris Kroyt, Master Violist, Dies at 72

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT)—Boris Kroyt, 72, for 37 years the violinist of the famous Budapest String Quartet, died of cancer at the French Hospital here Saturday.

Kroyt was a renowned musician and a key member of the Budapest Quartet, which was considered one of the finest string quartets in the world. His playing was characterized by its precision and emotional depth.

He had been suffering from cancer for some time, but he continued to perform and record until his death. His legacy as a musician and a member of the Budapest Quartet is well-respected in the world of classical music.

Italians Arrest 5 As Art Smugglers

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The police announced today they have arrested five persons with a total of 100 works of art worth of dollars worth of art works out of Italy for sale abroad, and have recovered three of the works.

The arrests were part of a larger operation to combat art smuggling, which has been a significant problem in Italy. The police seized a large quantity of valuable artworks, including paintings and sculptures, that had been illegally exported from the country.

The arrested individuals are being held in custody, and the police are working to identify the buyers of the stolen art and recover the remaining works.

Sees Danger of U.S. Hegemony Gaullist Faction Denounces British EEC Entry

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A group of 40 prominent Frenchmen, including Gaullist deputies, one minister and seven former ministers, has published a manifesto laying down impossible conditions for British entry into the Common Market.

The manifesto also accuses the United States of being responsible for the division of Europe, of trying to maintain hegemony over Europe and of giving the Russians a free hand in invading Czechoslovakia.

The document, published just two weeks before the opening of the Common Market summit meeting, has already provoked a strong reaction in some Gaullist circles.

It has also served as another example of the pressures President Georges Pompidou is under from Gaullist hardliners who want France to make no concessions at the summit.

Kiesinger Blasts Brandt's E. Europe Policy

MAINZ, West Germany, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats today opened a two-day party congress here to elect a new leader, while Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the new government's policy of accommodation with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kiesinger told his party—in opposition for the first time in 20 years—that if the Socialists and Communists were to take power, they would have to face a painful, reflective look at the men and methods which led them to loss of power.

Mr. Kiesinger today also hit out at the government's acknowledgment of the existence of East Germany as a state, although Mr. Brandt has made clear that this did not mean recognition under international law.

Recognition could only mean recognition in international law, Mr. Kiesinger declared, and the world must understand from these statements that the government is on the way to recognizing East Germany.

Foreign press reports confirmed this impression and left a great danger of an avalanche of countries taking up diplomatic relations with the East Berlin regime, he added.

An illusory policy towards East Germany would also endanger Bonn's relations with its Western neighbors and allies. The Christian Democrats were obliged to continue to work for a peace order in Europe, "but such a policy balances on a slender edge," the former chancellor said.

Nehru Award to Moslem

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (AP)—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Moslem champion of nonviolence who spent 30 years in prison, has received the third Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding.

The award was previously given to T. T. K. and Mrs. Martin Luther King.

John Birchers Urged To Back Haynsworth

BELMONT, Mass., Nov. 17 (UPI)—The John Birch Society has asked its members to deluge President Nixon with messages of support for the confirmation of Clement F. Haynsworth's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We believe Haynsworth is a good man," the bulletin said. "And while putting such a long conservative on the present Supreme Court does seem a bit like having one boy scout join the Mafia to try to improve its moral tone, we think it would be helpful to make even that start in the right direction."

KKK Head Plans Anti-Black Fight

TEXARKANA, Texas, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, declared today that he would lead a white crusade to free the country from the "infested black carcass that's dragging us down."

Shelton made his declaration after being released from the Texas State Penitentiary after serving nine months of a year's contempt of Congress conviction.

"I'm organizing the Normans, the Celts and Angles, the Saxons, the Huguenots, the German marionettes, the British marionettes, the American marionettes into a bond of unity," he said. "To start one of the largest crusades this country has ever seen, Shelton said."

Denver Undergoes Its First School Strike

DENVER, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Pickets went up at Denver public schools this morning as the city faced its first teachers' strike.

School Board spokesman said they intended to open some 48 of the city's 92 elementary schools, but said the 25 junior and senior high schools would have to be shut down.

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Czech Anti-Soviet Protests Mark Date of Nazi Invasion

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Scattered, subdued demonstrations today in Czechoslovakia against the Communist regime there marked the 30th anniversary of the beginning of a Nazi terror wave at Czechoslovakia's universities.

According to reports from Prague and Bratislava, some students stayed away from classes while others held brief meetings in campus courtyards and corridors.

Police with submachine guns were stationed around the build-

Libya Bans U.S. Flights At Wheelus

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (AP).—Libya has banned the flight of all U.S. planes at Wheelus Air Force Base, except for supply planes, as of Saturday night and warned that force may be used to enforce this ban.

Libyan Defense Minister Col. Adam Hawaw was quoted as saying today:

Col. Hawaw was quoted by the newspaper Al-Akram as saying this was among a number of measures taken by the Libyan government to tighten supervision over the base as a result of a charge that the NATO military maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean in which Israeli units allegedly took part.

"It has been decided to strengthen supervision and inspection of everything that goes on inside Wheelus," Col. Hawaw was quoted as saying. He warned that "the Libyan armed forces are ready to fight for our dignity."

Libya has told the United States it must evacuate the \$100-million, air base by Dec. 24, 1970. The 2,100-acre base has 2,500 airmen stationed there and is primarily used as an aerial weapons training center for European-based U.S. forces. The base has been under criticism by Libya since the military coup of Sept. 1.

Canadian Minister Sees No Progress In Mideast Crisis

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told a news conference today, "One would have to be a considerable optimist to believe any progress has been made recently" in efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Sharp, who has already visited Israel, said the Middle East talks between Russia and the United States "are a very long way from achieving success."

Mr. Sharp said he discussed the latest U.S. Middle East proposals with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and presidential foreign affairs adviser Mahmoud Fawzi. He said he received the impression Egypt thought the proposals were "incomplete" because they dealt only with the situation between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sharp said, "There are circumstances under which Canadian citizens could fight in the Israeli or other foreign armies. He said that if Canadians came to fight for Egypt they would come as volunteers and not enter a formal agreement."

UN Rejects Red Bid On Korea Pullout

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—The United Nations today again rejected a Communist-led demand for the withdrawal of all foreign troops under the UN flag from South Korea.

As in years past, the main Political Committee of the UN General Assembly rejected a resolution to that effect submitted by the Soviet Union and a number of Communist and non-aligned states. The vote was 29 in favor of withdrawal, 71 against, with 32 states abstaining.

ings of Charles University in Prague and near other institutes of higher learning throughout the country.

In Prague, hundreds of young people and other persons visited the tomb of Jan Palach, the 30-year-old student who set himself on fire last January to protest the Soviet occupation. Wreaths and flowers were heaped on the tomb at the capital's main cemetery to night, and many candles were burning.

In an official ceremony at Charles University, Czech Education Minister Jaroslav Hrbek, an ultraconservative, linked what he termed today's "counterrevolutionaries" with the Nazis of 30 years ago. He sternly warned students against "attempts by the remnants of the fifth column, instigated by world imperialism, at frustrating the process of consolidation" in Czechoslovakia.

Persistent Dissidence

This morning, the Communist party press denounced persistent dissidence. The main Communist organ, Rude Pravo, charged that the "lack of responsibility" among student leaders had caused "exaggerated nationalism and anti-Soviet trends" at the universities.

The Czech trade-union daily, Prace, asserted that the student movement, until recently under the influence of "extreme rightists, anti-Communist and anti-Soviet forces," now is "dominated by a chaos of opinions."

This was taken as an allusion to the difficulties the Communist party is experiencing in its attempts to organize a pro-Soviet students' union. The proposed new organization was designed to replace the Czech Students' Union, which was disbanded by the Communist regime last June because of alleged illegal activities.

A preparatory committee was formed last summer to set up a new students' organization based on "recognition of the leading role of the Communist party" and opposed to "both opportunist and dogmatic deformations," meaning liberal or extreme leftist views. So far, few students have joined.

Several members of the proposed union's preparatory committee are students at the army's military academy at Brno, which is being developed as a bulwark of the new conservative Communist doctrine.

At other institutes of higher learning, the government has curtailed courses and other academic activities not required for the training of badly needed specialists.

New Sun Shines In Tabloid Form On Fleet Street

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A new Sun rose over Fleet Street today as a 48-page tabloid, Britain's first new national newspaper in five years.

The last new national newspaper was the old Sun, which Rupert Murdoch, an Australian publishing tycoon, bought from the International Publishing Corporation two months ago.

Mr. Murdoch killed the Sun in its old format—its final edition was published Saturday—slashed the staff, brought in new executives and changed the size to tabloid.

Mr. Murdoch has aimed the paper at the mass circulation market now held by IPC's Daily Mirror (circulation 2,500,000) and the Associated Newspapers' Daily Sketch (871,000).

Syria's Head in Warsaw

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Dr. Nureddin al-Atassi, Syrian head of state, arrived here today for a five-day official visit to Poland during which he will have political talks with Polish Communist leaders. Communist Party Chief Wladyslaw Gomulka welcomed him at the airport.

Italy Strike Tempo Builds To Tomorrow

Rome Regime Tries To Head Off Walkout

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP).—A flurry of strikes spread anew across Italy today, pointing toward a general strike unions hope will bring the nation to a near-standstill on Wednesday.

The all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet of Premier Mariano Rumor, meanwhile, met tonight to debate a sweeping housing bill which would allow 1,000 billion lire (\$1.6 billion) to construct 100,000 more low-rent apartments.

The government clearly hoped that launching the bill for debate in parliament would head off the planned general strike, called to protest against rising living costs and lack of housing.

Unions, however, have already declared that the strike will take place as scheduled, despite the housing proposal.

On the strike front today was a walkout by 23,000 employees of the state-run National Institute for Medical Insurance (INAM). The strike meant that more than 30 million Italians who normally benefit from free medical aid and free medicine through INAM would have to pay fees during the strike for which they would not be reimbursed afterward.

In Rome police chased some 100 striking bank employees from sidewalk in front of two banks. In all, 4,800 bank employees struck in Rome and unions claimed the walkout was "95 percent effective."

Twenty thousand cement workers began a three-day strike today while negotiations continued for 13 million metal and mechanical workers.

In the public sector, telephone employees announced a strike for tomorrow.

The nationwide strike set for Wednesday was to add many millions more to the strikers' ranks. In some cases, unions asked workers to stay off the job for two extra days, Thursday and Friday.

During the strike no one will be available to repair breakdowns in gas, water or electric service throughout Italy. Trains and all public transport are to stop for four hours. Millions of factory workers also planned to stay home.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Milan's huge Pirelli rubber company said today representatives of the 20,000 Pirelli workers, who have been striking on and off since July 1, would sign the new contract agreed upon by the company and unions.

British MP Wants Troops to Kill an Enemy's Leaders

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A suggestion that democracies should train their soldiers not to kill each other but to abduct and even assassinate troublesome foreign leaders of state was put forward Friday by a British lawmaker.

"Surely our democracies would be in a far better position to maintain their influence and defend themselves against potential enemies if we trained our soldiers for this purpose," argued Laborite John Leech in Commons.

"We would be able to carry much further our reduction of forces and with it, the relief of our economy," Mr. Leech said he could think of three categories for whom such threats would be politically applicable: "The racist rulers of South Africa, the re-Stalinists on the other side of the Iron Curtain and, though less important, the banana-republic bosses."

He added, "I don't see why the concept, which seems to have been maintained for a very long time, that it is right for soldiers to kill each other and wrong to kill the leaders of nations, should prevail."

Buffalo Snowstorm

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—A Lake Erie storm dumped up to 18 inches of snow on parts of the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area early yesterday. Police blamed two traffic deaths on icy roads.



WON'T RETIRE—This 150-year-old-plus windmill in Nottinghamshire may be the last one functioning in England. Miller Bill Hethershaw, 48, says he has a lot of business grinding animal feed the year round. He has added a motor for days when the wind dies down.

Greek Regime Blames Press For Severity of New Laws

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Long prison terms and heavy fines for press offenses were decreed today by Greece's military-backed regime in a new press law that goes into effect Jan. 1.

Regime leaders said the 101-article press code was designed to "cleanse and discipline" the Greek press, which they claimed, was "responsible for the decadence of Greek democracy" before the military takeover in April, 1967.

Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos, when asked why the new press law was so severe, said tonight "Severity is the mother of justice and freedom."

The new law makes it obligatory for the courts to suspend the publication of a newspaper temporarily or permanently if, within five years, it commits two offenses involving texts that (A) offend the religion, (B) insult the king, (C) disclose military intelligence, (D) incite sedition, (E) indulge in obscenity, (F) propagate the views of outlawed parties or (G) commit libel.

Publishers, editors and reporters are collectively responsible for the accuracy of their publications and are jointly indicted in case of a press offense.

Indictment to sedition through the press may involve prison terms ranging from five years to life.

Publications critical of the national economy are punished by imprisonment of at least six months and a fine of at least \$3,333.

Texts or cartoons reminding political passions can draw a jail term of at least one month and a fine of at least \$333.

Sentences for press offenses cannot be suspended, while second-time offenders forfeit the right to exchange a prison term for a fine.

The new law has also made provision for misleading headlines, a trick recently used by newspapers to imply hostility to the regime.

"The use of headlines, pictures or drawings that do not reflect accurately the relevant text or deliberately mislead the public, is punishable by a minimum jail term of six months, a \$3,333 fine, and suspension of the right to cut-rate duty newspaper," the law said.

Under the new rules the distortion or misinterpretation of parliamentary reports, defamation, out-of-context reference to documents or statements, the description of criminal acts or suicides, references to trial cases before an irreversible verdict are all punishable offenses.

Russia Produces Artificial Caviar

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union, faced with diminishing supplies of caviar, will soon produce artificial caviar, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya has reported.

The artificial product, made of milk proteins, is so much like the real thing that ordinary consumers can't tell the difference, the newspaper said. At a recent test, only experts could distinguish between the real sturgeon eggs and their laboratory twins, it said.

The artificial variety was developed by a chemical laboratory working on synthetic foods and headed by a Soviet academician, Alexander Nesmeyanov. The newspaper said that the caviar substitute was only the first step in production of a whole menu of artificial foods.

Second Case of Rabies Is Disclosed in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—A new rabies scare arose in Britain yesterday with the disclosure that a dog brought from West Germany had the disease.

The dog, a four-year-old male Labrador, had been held in quarantine kennels at Folkestone. Under British law all imported animals must spend six months in quarantine.

The dog was destroyed last week. Veterinarians confirmed after examination of the body that it was a rabies case.

Health authorities immediately issued orders that 15 other dogs released from the same kennels since July must be muzzled by their owners and exercised only on a leash.

The previous rabies case involved a dog that had also been quarantined at the Folkestone kennels.

Mrs. Gandhi Routs Foes in Parliament

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won overwhelming support in the House of the People today when an opposition motion of censure was crushed by 305 votes to 140.

Sixty-five Congress members led by former cabinet minister Ram Subhas Singh voted against the government in support of a motion for adjournment moved by right wing Swatantra member, P. N. Modi.

The motion sought to censure the government for failure of foreign policy, citing the Tashkent summit at Rabat, where the government had been "needlessly inviting humiliation."

The motion was the first challenge to Mrs. Gandhi in the new session of Parliament, where she has been left as head of a minority government by the split in the Congress party.

The move to the opposition benches by 65 Congress members wiped out the government's former majority of 48 in the 523-seat House.

Because of the automatic push-button voting system, the breakdown of the votes for and against the government was not immediately clear. The government had been expected to muster a majority only with Communist support.

The vote followed a marathon and at times tumultuous debate of nearly six hours on the Rabat summit issue, with opposition members accusing the government of betraying India's policy of secularism and nonalignment by attending.

The vote showed that despite the withdrawal of support by its own breakaway group, the government was backed by a large number of opposition members.

These were presumed to include the Tamil nationalist Dravida Mun-

Defeating Censure, 306-140

dra Kaasagutha, the two Communist groups and some Independents.

The motion was generally supported by the right-wing Hindu Jan. Sangh party, the Swatantra party, the Praja socialist party and the opposition Congress group.

Keels Back Regime

Communist speakers supported the government, but the final voting pattern indicated that Mrs. Gandhi would have got a comfortable majority without their support.

Mrs. Gandhi's opponents been hoping to force her to resign. A situation out of her intended to make capital.

Parliament was under police guard during the session, but the final move to demonstrate on issues from the demand that U. City, be given to Haryana jobs for demobilized army.

Strike at Met Opera Imp Stars to Seek Jobs in Eur

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP).—With the Metropolitan Opera and its employees' unions not having come to agreement, and the season still not open, the opera house's top stars are looking for jobs in Europe.

Mesozoic soprano Sandra Warfield, who was to have starred with her husband, James McCracken, in "Samson et Delila" at the Met this season, said: "To have the opera house closed in this city doesn't seem possible. This country has to have some kind of artistic merit or become a nation of morons."

Mr. McCracken says: "We're personally in pretty good shape, because we have half or more of our career in Europe. I'll be at Covent Garden this year, for instance. But there's not much chance of singing in any other country as a contract or two. Operatic schedules are all planned a couple of years ahead of time."

Soprano Evelyn Lear, who was to have sung with her husband, bass-baritone Thomas Stewart, in "Eugene Onegin," said: "My husband has gone back to Europe already. Fortunately he got a few engagements, but that paid his way back. We're not out on the street. Maybe we'll do more singing in Italy."

Both the McCrackens and Stewarts, Americans by birth, live in Switzerland.

Almost eight out of ten, or 79.2 percent, supported the President, as opposed to a low of 61.5 percent in September and 68.1 percent after the Oct. 15 Memorandum Day, the poll showed.

A monitoring of the interviews shows most of the new support came from young people of college age, Albert R. Sindlinger, president of the company, said last week.

During the period from Nov. 4 through Nov. 11, Sindlinger & Co. interviewed a sample of 1,881 adults across the country.

Those interviewed were asked, "In your opinion, is President Nixon doing all he can to settle the war in Vietnam?"

The 79.2 percent who answered yes surpassed the previous high of 74 percent who voiced support for the President last June, just after his troop-withdrawal announcement.

The marketing and opinion research firm said its poll also showed 76.1 percent opposed this week's anti-war demonstrations, and only 15.9 percent thought they were a good idea.

Support for Nixon Up After Nov. 3 Vietnam Speech

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Support for President Richard M. Nixon's Vietnam policies rose sharply after his speech Nov. 3, ranks of a Sindlinger & Co. poll show.

Italian tenor Franco Corelli, who had given his entire season to the Metropolitan Opera, remained in Italy and has been coaching with Giacomo Lauri-Volpi. He stands to lose about \$120,000 if the entire Met opera season is canceled.

Italian bass Cesare Siepi, who was to have sung the lead in "Don Giovanni" this season, only future.

Anna Louise Strong Warns To Leave China, Visit U

HONG KONG, Nov. 17 (AP).—Anna Louise Strong, the 84-year-old doyenne of the pro-Communist Americans residing in Red China, is reliably reported to be seeking to return to the United States.

Miss Strong, who has served as a propagandist for the Chinese Communist regime since she settled in Peking in 1938, is said to be concerned with her possible legal status in the United States should she return home.

In contrast to other American Communist sympathizers in China, several of whom have been jailed for political activities, Miss Strong apparently stands in well with the Peking government.

Her main motive in returning to the United States, it is believed, is to arrange for the publication of her autobiography, on which she has been working for more than a year. The book was reportedly commissioned by a New York publisher.

Among other things, Miss Strong is reportedly trying to determine whether she would be permitted to go back to China after a visit to the United States. Under present State Department regulations, only certain categories of Americans are authorized to travel to Communist China.

That Miss Strong is considering a trip to the United States to assist in the analysis here the new Communist regime's blockade departure from.

Coupled with other anti-Communist efforts, she is considered to be an anti-Communist.

She is abandoning the rigid propaganda line of the Mao Tse-tung's convoluted Revolution.

Despite her involvement in Cultural Revolution, Miss Strong managed to escape the befall other American Communists in China, who took extra precautions in order to over-see the fact that they were.

The most prominent American in Sydney at Charleston, S.C., who reportedly arrived in 1967, for "leftist opportunities" organizing a Red Guard composed of foreign Com-

Season Still Not Open

Contract Expired

Negotiations between sides have been going on since summer. The old contract had been in effect for years that the Metropoli has been in its new home. The contract for the A. S. expires on July 3.

The opera was to have 31-week season Sept. 15, already has missed a earlier in the dispute, agreed to keep the at payroll until now to a them.

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The Vacant Chairs

With the preliminary talks on strategic arms limitation off to their formal start in Helsinki, an atmosphere of very cautious optimism seems to prevail.

The delegates of both the United States and the Soviet Union are aware of the difficulties their own military hardliners may make; both, presumably, are also aware of the vacant chairs around the conference table.

The past history of arms control does not offer too much hope for a successful outcome. The failure of Napoleon to impose reduced armaments on Prussia; the failure of Czar Nicholas II to win an armament freeze at The Hague in 1899; the failure of the victorious allies to keep Germany without an offensive potential after 1918; the relative, and eventually costly, failure to maintain the naval reductions achieved after World War I, are all minatory signposts for the Helsinki talks.

But, as Mr. Nixon argued before the UN, past errors cannot be accepted as binding upon this generation. It is one thing to compete in building big battleships, big divisions, big planes; it is something else when mankind is experimenting with weapons that can slay millions in minutes, and when even a military stalemate would be one of mutual devastation for the combatants and the permanent transformation of human genes among the global bystanders. Moreover, assuming that this experimentation would not lead to actual war, it is so costly, so productive of damaging and dangerous strains, so psychologically perilous, that common sense dictates a halt.

But the Soviet Union and the United States are not negotiating in a vacuum in Helsinki. Their own interests clash in many parts of the world: their own ideologies divide them; their own military-economic bureaucracies are concerned to perpetuate the current rivalries. These, however, could be overcome

by the overriding recognition of what a major diversion of energies from arms to beneficent activities could mean for their own peoples.

The vacant chairs of Helsinki—the seats that might be taken by Arabs, Israelis, Koreans, Vietnamese, Africans—and above all, Chinese—add the dash of salt to SALT.

At the end of World War I, the United States and Britain were, indubitably, the world's two greatest naval powers. They could, and did, reach agreement on reducing the level of capital ships in the greatest attempt at arms control in history. But there were the Japanese, who wanted their own thrust of battleship and carriers; the French and the Italians, who insisted on maintaining their fleets of smaller craft; the Germans, who in the end came into competition with submarines and larger craft. When war broke out again, both the British and Americans had to engage in a convulsive effort to win back superiority—and for a time the issue hung in a very delicate balance.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are aware that their present vast superiority in nuclear arms and ballistic missiles is not necessarily permanent, and that the advances in the art of constructing these weapons have made them cheaper and easier to procure. The treaty for the control of nuclear arms is a step toward global restraint, but only a step. France and Communist China both stand, and presumably will continue to stand, outside the system. And passions could, as in the 1930s, tear treaties to shreds.

SALT is a difficult and delicate operation. Man's hope for survival may depend upon it—but not on SALT alone. The causes of war, no less than the weapons of war, must be attacked on the broadest possible front if men are not to continue to live under the terrible Damoclean sword.

Path to Partnership With Japan

Japanese Premier Sato has arrived in Washington to reach final agreement with President Nixon on terms for reversion of the Ryukyu island chain, containing the great base complex on Okinawa. The United States took these islands as war booty and, with only the security bureaucracy paying close attention, converted them into the centerpiece of a massive offshore strategic position under the shock of the Korean war. In recent years American control of these islands had become recognized as a disruptive anachronism: Washington was hard put to elicit Japan's political cooperation while it held some Japanese territory. Yet Okinawa was and is a base for B-52s bombing Vietnam and a key nuclear installation, and the Pentagon saw good military reason to maintain a tight hold.

That Mr. Sato and Mr. Nixon are now to arrange for reversion, in 1972, is due chiefly to domestic agitation in Japan. For Mr. Sato, reclaiming Okinawa had become a matter of political survival. Once a reversion agreement is in hand, he is expected to call general elections. Reversion also prepares the way for a relatively uneventful extension of the United States-Japan security treaty next year. The Japanese are divided among themselves on just how they should take more control over their security. An acceptable reversion agreement will let them debate the details in far more calm than had once been expected.

For Mr. Nixon, relinquishing Okinawa had become a matter of diplomatic necessity—to keep and deepen the existing close ties with a key Asian ally. The specific terms of reversion will determine how effectively this

is done. According to reports, the United States wants to be able to use Okinawa after 1972, for conventional operations across a broad swath of Asia and for nuclear operations in certain emergency conditions. On their part the Japanese, while keen to retain the benefits of American protection, hesitate to commit themselves to a broad conventional military policy by the United States and gag outright at the prospect of providing a Japanese base for nuclear operations.

In our view, Japanese political cooperation is far more valuable than American strategic flexibility. This is, as we understand it, precisely the priority set out in the new Nixon doctrine supposedly guiding American policy in Asia. The United States would be mistaken if it thought it could release Okinawa, continue to use Okinawa as though it were an exclusively American property, and improve relations with Japan, all at the same time. A security action in Asia which did not have the support of the United States' leading Asian partner would be extremely dubious for just that reason. We also feel that Japanese-American political relations are too important to be made hostage to Tokyo's "voluntary" agreement to limit textile exports to this country, as some in Washington seem inclined to desire.

A fair agreement for the reversion of Okinawa will end the postwar era of American dominance in its relations with Japan. A new era of political partnership will be difficult to work out and sustain, but more suitable to long-range American interests, and more becoming, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Caution on SALT

No one in the West can at present say for certain how the Soviet Union regards the now-begun strategic dialogue with the United States—whether primarily as a serious, necessary, urgent attempt in its own interest to avoid a new arms race, or rather as a vehicle for its traditional policy aimed at dividing the Western camp. Both are possible. The caution with which President Nixon is approaching the experiment is both justified and appropriate, not only because of the concrete difficulties of the subject itself but also because of its political ambivalence.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

NATO no longer seems to interest anyone. The name of its secretary-general is no longer known to anyone. This is not Mr.

Brosio's fault, but that of the Russians, who no longer beat conference tables with their shoes. Atlantic Council meetings, which once kept the world breathless, now succeed one another amid general indifference.

In the long corridors of NATO headquarters, some people are reduced to dreaming of a nice Berlin crisis such as Mr. K. knew how to organize. But since Mr. Brandt became chancellor, Moscow does not even speak of "German revanchists" any longer... To crown it all, after banning the proliferation of nuclear arms in their respective camps and proposing to denuclearize the seabed, the Russians and Americans are now discussing strategic arms limitation in Helsinki. "What is the world coming to!" great and petty strategists sigh in the long, silent corridors of NATO headquarters.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 18, 1894

BERLIN—Inquiries made regarding the identity of "German officers" arrested in Paris as spies have given the following results as regards Herr von Kessel, and prove that he at least was little likely to have relations with the German government. On the contrary, his only desire was to avoid any communication with the German authorities, as the German police are extremely anxious to get hold of him, for offenses ranging from theft to fraud.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 18, 1919

ST. LOUIS—Announcing that some women were making wine of elderberries, dandelions, cherries and other fruits and plants, Miss Gene Stoddard, director of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, in an address before the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention here today, said: "We must go after these women as well as the men. I saw women in Vermont making wine out of plants and fruits. We are as much against wine as whiskey."



When There Is No Supreme Court

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts gave his name to the manipulation of political boundaries for party advantage in 1812, the rotten boroughs of England provided ample uncanny precedent. Inequality of parliamentary districts was then, and for many years continued to be, a great issue in British politics. Parliament at last solved the problem, or so it seemed, in 1944. A statute of that year created non-political boundary commissions to keep the districts under review and commanded governments to bring the commission recommendations periodically before Parliament. Political scientists hailed this device for ending the gerrymander.

This year the first general change in boundaries for 15 years was due to be made. Population shifts in that time had naturally caused great disparities—districts varied in population from 20,000 to over 100,000. The commissions called for redrawing 410 of the 630 House of Commons constituencies.

Cost to Laborites

The changes would almost certainly hurt the Labor party, because they reflect the movement of population from the old city centers to the suburbs. Experts figure the new boundaries could cost Labor 15 seats, enough to decide a close election.

And so, in brazen disregard of the 1944 law, the Labor government decided not to carry out the non-partisan commission recommendations. It offered the feeble excuse that a pending review of the local government system might, some day, require further boundary changes. "Claptrap," said the Economist, adding that everyone

knew politics was "the real motive for the fiddle."

James Callaghan, the Home Secretary, proposed to implement a select few of the boundary commission proposals that just happened to favor Labor. That was too much for even a usually timid House of Lords to accept, and the bill died there last summer. The government came under new pressure to do what the 1944 act commanded.

Mr. Callaghan then came up with an idea whose ruthless ingenuity in protecting unequal voting rights might have appealed to the late Everett Dirksen's sense of the absurd. He presented the boundary commission proposals to Parliament, as the 1944 act requires, and told the Labor majority in the House of Commons to vote them all down.

Courageous Few

Last week, with the party whips applying their heaviest pressure, this farce was duly carried out. Only a half-dozen Labor backbenchers, in what used to call itself a reforming party, had the courage to defy the whips and abstain. One said he could not stand to be "degraded."

There may be a particular moral for Americans in this sordid episode. For it does dramatize the value of having a written constitution, enforced by judges, that makes everyone—including government—play by the rules.

In Britain the passing majority in Parliament has the last word. If a government can get the support of that majority, and by definition it usually can, it may treat objections to its policy with contempt. There is no Supreme Court

to make officials live up to minimum standards of fairness.

Polish Frankfurter, Anglophile and skeptic about judicial power, cited the British method of boundary changes in his dissent from the 1962 Supreme Court decision opening the distracting question to judicial review. He thought it better to leave such issues to the political process, as in Britain. But the Labor government's current behavior on boundary reform has revived talk about the need for a British Bill of Rights.

One advantage in the American system of judicial review is precisely that it does introduce into the process a greater opportunity for ethical considerations to be weighed. Political leaders have often been privately grateful to the Supreme Court for taking some controversial step that they knew was right but felt unable to take themselves.

Thus, Connecticut's politicians could never get up the courage to repeal their absurd Comstockian law against the use of contraceptives until the Supreme Court held the statute unconstitutional; now one detects a sense of relief as the courts begin to tackle another sensitive social question, abortion. Surely also, most politicians knew that the Supreme Court, when it established the principle of one man, one vote, was doing what they should have done themselves.

These are hard times for the Supreme Court. Amid the angry words directed at the justices and their function, it is worth considering the British example and imagining what it would be like in the United States without any judicial restraints on the behavior of our politicians.

Future of the Peace Movement

By Haynes Johnson

Sunday to discuss plans for creating a new national party.

It was time, one man suggested, to bring about "a radical change in the country." Someone else said it was time for "a new image." Another remarked on "the new spirit."

Others spoke in the rhetoric of the organizer, and the jargon of the day: "It's very relevant to us: '...get programmatic ideas that have currency; we've got to be very demonstration oriented; 'any we get down to the nitty-gritty.'"

There was talk of old politics and new politics, of the black problem, the urban problem, the rural problem, the migrant problem, the pollution problem, of programs and steering committees, of new structures and "making a big deal in the press," of John Lindsay and Eugene McCarthy.

There was even discussion about names. Should it be the "New Party," the "New Radical Party," the "New World Party"? Should it have a general philosophy?

Pushing the Liberals

The same diversity—or prolixity, if you will—was present at the SDS meeting. As they were seated in a campus auditorium, SDS members passed out literature, including one paper that expressed an opinion about the peace movement's direction.

It read: "The anti-war movement must now push the liberals as far as they will go toward ending the war. But the liberals have no intention of dismantling the war

machine, only stopping its growth and using present taxes and future larger taxes to provide still more pork-barrels in the cities, still more fat contracts and business subsidies.

"These policies can only scratch the surface of the problems of life facing the working and poor people of this country, while not really coping with mounting job insecurity, urban riot and falling real wages.

"At least one out of nine American workers is employed directly or indirectly by the military machine. If the anti-war movement merely proposes to stop some of the military spending associated with Vietnam, the workers will correctly see the anti-war movement as a threat to their jobs. This is why the masses of American workers are not in the movement."

The students discussed whether SDS should now adopt "a national line." Some proposals suggested SDS attempt to expand student strikes against the war into the general labor movement, and the creation of an independent workers' party.

Again, no conclusions were reached.

What emerged from Sunday's aftermath sessions was not so much a sense of the force the peace movement represents in America, but its present formlessness. The divisions along political and ideological lines are deep.

On Saturday, radicals, revolutionaries, reformers, liberals and moderates came together in common cause. On Sunday, they were divided again.

Progress or Stalemate?

Two Vietnam Wars

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—The visitor to Vietnam this fall finds two different wars in progress.

The lost or stalemated war perceived by the Moratorium demonstrators and most other Americans at home heavy with the resemblance to the war described by the Saigon briefing officers and by top American and Vietnamese officials. All the indicators they employ to measure military and political progress suggest extraordinary headway since last spring.

The conclusion that emerges from these briefings is that the war, if not being won, is developing well enough for the allies to hold on with confidence and to avoid further concessions in the Paris peace talks. The plea President Nixon has been getting from his civilian and military proconsuls in Saigon is not to endanger this progress by overruling American troop reductions. That this plea has been heard is suggested by Mr. Nixon's decision to draw down the American force with more deliberation than speed and by his continued insistence that the Communists make the next move in Paris.

How reliable are the indicators of progress? Optimistic statistics often have preceded disaster in Vietnam. The trend line now seems unmistakable: clearly up. But is it really?

The briefing officers claim that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong main force units have been badly battered and driven back to the borders or to jungle sanctuaries. The South Vietnamese Army has been able to restore security to many areas, including major highways long closed by unescorted traffic. Villagers, assured of protection, have been bringing in more intelligence about Communist arms caches and underground cells. Arrests of low-level Viet Cong political agents have increased and low-level defections have doubled.

Rural Security

Computer tallies assert that the proportion of the rural population under the "relatively secure" control of Saigon rose phenomenally from 50 percent to 83 percent in the year ended Aug. 31.

President Nixon now has named a study team in Washington and sent another to Saigon to review the progress reports.

Some analysts have noted that all the indicators of progress would be the same if the enemy forces, instead of being beaten, had withdrawn of their own volition. One explanation advanced is that the Communist units have pulled back for normal rest and recuperation. Another is that they are convinced

serving force for the American withdrawal, be signaling a withdrawal during the negotiations or to accept a tactical compromise afterward.

There may be a second war in the making, and the tactics of war in place of the "phase III" effort toward victory. Finally, be pursuing some combat course, whether forces have been beaten the battlefield.

Small-unit, guerrilla, terrorist activity is up, with about 730 such incidents against normal gets monthly in 1968, an average of 975 a month first eight months of 1969 with civilian casualties 1,700 wounded, 8,188 maimed, and 4,398 killed 385 government officials of other guerrilla attack monthly against military targets.

Not Quite D

These statistics make the Viet Cong's denials Mark Twain said, "Moreover, the North and Viet Cong main force units not destroyed by numbers may be seduced."

Intelligence reports with a few months of they could return to the undisturbed progress in, during the last six months, fragile and might be worth of attack.

The continuing Communist capability, however, is less emphasis in reports Ambassador Bunker at embassy aides than of pacification "success" in Saigon, particularly risks for a White House that relies the future progress for facts and advice.

There is much mulling in the South government than in States Embassy about the ultimate, may have dated with the Communist reports evidently through to Washington.

There will be little President Thieu to proposals on the table. One explanation advanced is that the Communist units have pulled back for normal rest and recuperation. Another is that they are convinced

Letters

Nixon as Historian

President Nixon's failure as a historian surpasses his failure as a peacekeeper. In his address to the nation, he misleadingly answered the self-directed question, "Why and how did the United States become involved in Vietnam in the first place?" with the following: "After years ago North Vietnam, with the logistical support of Communist China and the Soviet Union, launched a campaign to impose a Communist government on South Vietnam by instigating and supporting a revolution."

Is it not an atrocious falsehood perpetrated on the American people to tell them our involvement in Vietnam began in 1954, when he knows it began in 1946 when the American government decided to help France regain its colony of Indochina? And between then and 1954, why did he not tell them that the United States expended \$2 billion, amounting to 80 percent of the French military effort there? This business about the "aggressive North Vietnamese" seems outright hypocritical when, in those years not mentioned by Mr. Nixon, there was only one Vietnam and the only possible aggressors could have been the French, whom the Americans were helping.

We still have 15 years until 1964, but it is clear that the "Ministry of Truth" has already begun operations in Washington.

Kevin J. Kinsella, Detroit.

Africans

In his column Nov. 10, Mr. Sulzberger referred to a new magazine which, supported by Algonquin advertisements, overlooked the numerous monuments by West African and African private art collections.

By the same reason, survey of the advertising in the New York Times, Newsweek, etc., one can see that they are "devoted" by U.S. interests to the independent.

The difference is that of the third world, nationalized. This is accepted and which is clearly that advertising countries is not by U.S. The same case of advertisements by national airlines of Western countries.

As to Mr. Sulzberger that Africans are apparently the CIA, we call that during the past years our columns have far more detailed and criticisms of the CIA throughout the world.

Africans is a not created for and by the In our first issue, we set out aim and determine main independent, "the government, party or interest."

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Canada (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Portugal (air)	75.00	140.00
Ceylon (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	75.00	140.00
Denmark (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	South Africa (air)	75.00	140.00
Egypt (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Spain (air)	75.00	140.00
France (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Sweden (air)	75.00	140.00
Germany (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Switzerland (air)	75.00	140.00
Greece (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Thailand (air)	75.00	140.00
India (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	Turkey (air)	75.00	140.00
Ireland (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00
Israel (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (sea)	75.00	140.00
Italy (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00
Japan (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (sea)	75.00	140.00
Korea (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00
Lebanon (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (sea)	75.00	140.00
Libya (air)	75.00	140.00	264.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00

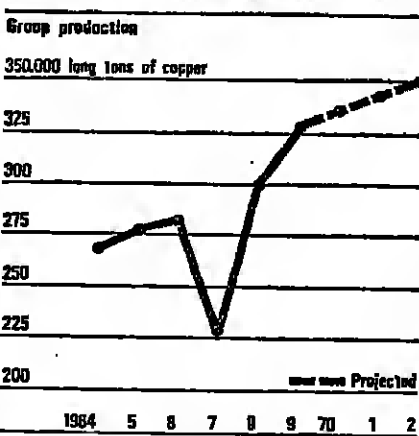
New York Stock Exchange Trading

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RST review

The following is a summary of the annual statement to shareholders, dated October 31, 1969, by the Chairman of the RST Group of Companies, Sir Ronald L. Pebin:

On August 11 His Excellency the President of Zambia announced new measures of great importance to the mining industry which, he said, were designed to set the nation on the road to economic independence. Following board meetings of the principal companies of the BSI group I sent a statement to shareholders on August 22, summarizing these new measures which, among other things, provide for the acquisition by Government of a 51 per cent interest in the equity of the mining companies, the reversion to the State of the ownership of all mineral rights, and a new mineral tax to replace the present royalty and export tax payments. Negotiations with Government began in September. On October 18 His Excellency announced that the basis of a deal had been concluded with representatives of the mining groups in Zambia. He went on to say that fundamental agreement had been reached in principle on the method and terms of payment, reorganization and management consultancy and sales contracts. He added that details of the agreement were yet to be



The RST group of companies confirmed on October 20 that agreement had been reached in principle but that there remained several important matters requiring further discussion with Government, and that when these and the details referred to by the President were finalized they would be submitted to the boards of the main companies in the group, and thereafter to shareholders for their approval.

These matters have so been finalized as this statement goes to print and I cannot therefore comment further at this time.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

the second year in succession group records were
thieved in copper production, sales and profits.
Production: Production of 328,703 long tons was
8,104 tons more than in the previous year. The total
of refined copper from some of this concentrate
accumulated two years ago when fuel difficulties
affected smaller scale mining.
Sales: Sales increased by 232,300 tons to
1,311,230 tons and the price at K850 per ton was the
highest annual average the group has ever reached.
Debitant: The group's profit before tax was K170
million, of which about K103 million is payable to the
Zimbabwe Government in the form of mineral royalty
at 34 million, export tax (K31 million) and income tax
estimated at K38 million. Group net profit attributable
to the RST parent company was a record K50 million,
up from K36 million in the previous year.
During the year the RST parent company's share
as increased from K44 million to K101 million by the
purchase of 28 million new shares of K2 each. The
capital and general reserves, together with a portion of
the share premium account, were then used to make a
1-for-5 new share issue, thereby doubling the number
of shares to 14 million to approximately 44 million.
The results based on the results of the first two quarters
of the financial year showed a 10% increase in gross pro-
fits, equivalent to K8,429 after Zambian income tax.
It was divided for the third quarter, paid after the
1-for-5 new share issue, was K10,255 plus (K10,1375

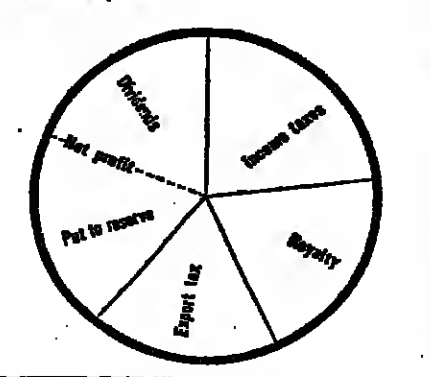
quarter. After adjusting for the share issue the total for the year is K1.00 gross per share (K0.95 net) compared with an equivalent of K0.63 gross and K0.38 net for the previous year.

In each of these two years, because of the limitation placed by Government on dividends which may be paid outside Zambia, approximately one half of the net profits has been put to reserve. This restriction is to be lifted in respect of profits earned from mining operations from the date Government acquires (its 51 per cent interest in the companies,

COPPER MARKET

Our profit for the financial year reflects the record average sales price of nearly K300 which I mentioned earlier. The high price for cash copper on the London Metal Exchange, on which we base our selling price, has continued since the end of the financial year and at one time stood at more than K1,200 a ton. Several factors have contributed towards maintaining this high price level. There has been increased demand from Western Europe and the United States, and some consistent buying on the market by China. Additionally, there have been threats of strikes in certain areas and more recently the actual strikes in Canada. Purchasing of commodities based on currency fears may also have contributed, as well as buying by the United States industry of pig iron and scrap metal at world prices as opposed to the lower US domestic prices. The underlying factor however has been simply that there has not been enough copper to meet the demand. The question is whether this position will continue or be reversed. Looking ahead, our studies indicate that consumption of primary refined copper during the next five years is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent, while during the same period primary productive capacity is expected to increase at a rate of something over 6 per cent per annum. These increases are over a five-year period and individual years will vary from this average expectation. At first sight this would appear to indicate that the supply situation may be expected to ease.

However, it is necessary to point out that the expected increase in productive capacity is not to be matched by a similar increase in actual production owing to the incidence of strikes or other interruptions to production; furthermore, the increase is not spread regularly over the five years. On the consumption side there are possibilities of industry restocking if and when prices should ease; and the influence of possible buying for the US stockpile if prices should ease more than expected. Finally, greater availability of supplies may



and to no improved consumption rate. All in all it would be just as dangerous to assume substantially lower prices as it would be to believe the present price level will be maintained or increased.

He must emphasize that he is discussing the relatively short-term future and not the long-term outlook for the copper industry where he believes that consumption will maintain a growth rate of the order of 4 per cent, and that this demand will require greatly increased production from sources at present not known. Some of the new discoveries will be in remote areas and the cost of bringing copper mines into production is increasing. The costs of producing copper have also been rising in recent years, and if these trends continue, the future in the long run have an inevitable influence on future price levels.

DEVELOPMENT

Mufukira: Current expansion work at the Mufukira mine is aimed at raising its annual production from 162,000

toes to 187,000 tonnes at a capital cost of about K9 million.

Chambishi and Chibuleme: Since production started at Chambishi mining has been by open pit methods. However, at depths where the stripping of waste becomes onerous it has been decided to test the feasibility of mining by underground methods. Pilot work which was started a few months ago is being directed mainly towards ascertaining whether the ground conditions will permit the establishment of the large openings which are necessary for mechanized mining underground, and assessing drainage problems. It is hoped to draw out from an experimental stage early in 1970.

A plant to make cobalt hydride from concentrate produced at Chibulima has been erected at Chambishi and integrated with the existing roaster-leach-electrowinning plant there. Precipitation of cobalt hydride began towards the end of the financial year.

Kalungwa's: Full-scale production of the open pit mine at Kalungwa cannot start until we can use the new 200-mile direct road from the Copperbelt which Government is constructing to transport the high-grade ore for smelting. It is now possible to travel the length of this road, but it still seems most unlikely that it will be available for hauling ore at least until the present rainy season has ended next April or May, or maybe even a half year later than originally planned.

As a result of pilot plant work it has now been decided to establish a small concentrate to treat copper concentrates of ore, and with its installation Kalungwa's production of production could well be increased from the original estimate of 13,000 long tons of copper a year to 17,000.

the Government of Baluchistan to shareholders I explained that my August statement to shareholders I had mentioned that the pilot scheme for the opening up of Baluchistan property, particularly in the vicinity of the Gwadar port, was being considered. This was virtually completed and in view of the low mineral tax, which should improve its viability, as well as the prospect of Government participation in the shareholding and management, an early decision on its development could be expected. This decision is linked with the outcome of the general discussions with Government to which I referred at the beginning of this statement.

The project is based on developing the Baluch orebody into an underground mine capable of producing 22,000 tons of copper a year in 1972-1974 rising to 22,000 tons in 1979.

Expenditure of Baluch on prospecting and pilot operations has so far amounted to K4 million. At present costs new capital of K20 million would be required to bring the mine into production and the production of a further K11 million would be required for the second stage, making a total capital cost of about K35 million.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION

I should like to pay a special tribute to all our employees for their achievements in producing the year's results which I have outlined in this statement. In the last four years we have had to overcome serious difficulties in transport, fuel, supplies and a high rate of turnover amongst skilled employees. Even to have maintained the previous production rate under these conditions would have been a remarkable achievement. For time management and employees actually achieved an increase in annual production of more than 40,000 tons during the period 1965-1969.

Their performance has enabled the company to take

Advantage of the high prices for copper which have been obtained in recent years, and as a result both the company and the country have shared in the general prosperity of the copper industry throughout the world.

In considering whether this buoyancy will continue I should like first to refer to production targets for the years immediately ahead. For the years of the beginning of the production target is the same as last year, namely 38,900 tons of copper, including sale of concentrates built up in previous years. Looking further ahead, we expect production capacity to increase to nearly 55,000 tons of copper in 1971-1972 by the beginning of the year, and to 60,000 tons by the beginning of full production from Kalangaya. If Susha could increase its output into production group capacity could increase to 370,000 tons in 1973-1974.

One of the disquieting features of the Zambian copper industry has been the increase in operating costs brought about by the events of the last few years and internal inflation, high costs of living and so on.


For the changes which are taking place in this industry, this factor of rising costs will require attention that goes over and above the central courts must be a point under discussion of both Government and management.

are urgent, however, is a realistic appreciation of the conditions necessary to attract and retain the skilled expatriates which the Copperbelt will need for a few years to come. The International mining industry short of skilled workers and the shortage will come more acute before it can be reversed. The economic developments in mining enterprises now in effect, once throughout the world are reversing now, will mean that even if a state of the market is admitted mining profession is falling. Until this position is admitted it is essential not only to recognize the dependence of Zambia on skilled expatriate workers, but to appreciate the importance of the conditions which will attract and retain them.

In conclusion, I can say the first quarterly report for current financial year will be posted to shareholders on November 15 and I believe that they agree that we have made a satisfactory start to year.

Selection Trust Limited is Incorporated in
San Marino. Copies of the full text of Sir Ronald Prain's
statement, together with copies of the annual report
may be seen by appointment at the Registry
of the American stock of the company, Morgan
and York, N.Y. 10015.





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N.Y. Highs and Lows

... NEW HIGHSAT... ..

Black Duck Cattle Sump Grant W/T Host Int'l Keebler Co Marriott Cp	Quake's Oil Subsco'd Wt Texaco Gas Thom Betts Weyerhae at
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... NEW LOWS-35... ..

-AmWac 3rd Banks Co Cant Data Dish of D Dress of E&G Inc Freest Sol Gulf Oil GWS 4.52p Int'l Unl pf Laird & Sfr Lubbock Air Longl's pri Med & Gas McC's of D Moring Ind	Natl Wain Norsw 7p NSPw 5.50pt Raban Et p Ripart Text RTE Corp Schley pf SCM Corp Sealedrv pf Std Oil Ind Std Oil NJ Tren W Fla Transch Lih Un Fin Cal WEP 4.20p WHL Ross
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One Dollar

was worth 72c

Austrian schillings.....	Belgian francs.....	British pound 16 per 1
Danish crowns.....	French francs.....	German marks.....
Greek drachmas.....	Italian lire.....	Mexican pesos.....
Norwegian crowns.....	Portuguese escudos.....	Spanish pesetas.....
Swedish crowns.....	Swiss francs.....	

The above rates
closing buying rates
changed. They exclude
slight and slight variat-
on the 17th of August.

*All of these shares having been sold,
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

Not a New Issue

350,000

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Reports Payments Deficit for 3d Quarter

STON, Nov. 17.—The balance of payments deficit for the third quarter was reported today as \$1.2 billion, although the deficit was not as large as the deficit reported for the second quarter.

The deficit for the third quarter was \$1.2 billion, compared with \$1.5 billion for the second quarter. The deficit for the first quarter was \$1.1 billion.

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U.S. Links Payment Deficit to Black Unrest

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 17 (NYT).—For what is believed to be the first time in international monetary councils, the United States is linking the problem of black unrest with its deficit in the balance of payments.

American central bankers have told their Western European and Japanese counterparts that the United States cannot accept the social cost implicit in getting rid of the balance-of-payments issue.

The most effective way to eliminate a deficit is by prescribing a recession. The Americans argue that the first men to be laid off, according to traditional employment patterns, would be unskilled black workers, and that this would produce an intolerable aggravation of racial disputes.

The argument is not a new one, but it is unusual for it to be raised within the rarified atmosphere of international monetary discussions.

U.S., Japan Talk on Trade

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (AP).—The United States and Japan met here today for discussions on trade. One of the major issues currently causing trade relations between the two nations.

The Nixon administration has expressed increasing concern about rising imports of man-made and woolen cloth and finished goods and warned Japan that Congress, provoked by a powerful textile lobby, may impose quotas if the Japanese do not exercise voluntary restraints.

A U.S. spokesman said the private talks are expected to last "between two and seven days."

Japan has hinted that it is ready for negotiations, if other textile-exporting countries such as Nationalist China and South Korea are brought into the talks.

The Geneva delegations are headed by Joseph A. Greenwald, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, and Japan's

Prime Rate Hike
Seen by Rinfret
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Pierre Rinfret of Rinfret-Boston Associates Inc. predicted today that U.S. banks would raise their prime lending rate to 8 1/2 or 10 percent early next year.

The prime rate is currently a record 6 1/2 percent. Gross national product for fiscal 1970 would be up 7 percent to \$897 billion, of which about 2 1/2 percent would be real growth, Mr. Rinfret told the Central National Bank of Cleveland's annual economic forecast luncheon.

On the other hand, Mr. Brimmer noted that the higher cost of obtaining Eurodollars caused by the imposition of reserve margin requirements could dampen the banks' enthusiasm to pick up funds this way.

Using measures he said were comparable to those devised by the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Mr. Brimmer estimated that the size of the Eurodollar market at the end of June was \$33 to \$35 billion, up some \$7 to \$8 billion in the first six months of the year.

Thus Eurodollar funds (dollars held outside the United States) had about tripled since the end of 1965.

The Fed governor, in passing, revealed that just a handful of U.S. banks—14 to be exact—account for 95 percent of the Eurodollar business. It is this group of banks that have been able to soften the impact of Fed monetary policy by substantial resort to non-conventional sources of funds.

U.S. Takings
"The increase in U.S. bank borrowings of Eurodollars through their own overseas branches was \$1.2 billion in the first half of 1969," Mr. Brimmer said. "This was almost equal to our estimate of the increase in the net volume of funds in the Eurodollar system."

At mid-year, U.S. banks had borrowed \$13.3 billion in Eurodollars through their foreign branches. By no small coincidence, the attrition in certificates of deposit from mid-December, 1968, to Oct. 29, 1969 was comparable: \$12.8 billion.

For the first time, Mr. Brimmer gave an estimate of the additional reserves banks have been required to hold against Eurodollar borrowings. In the four-week period beginning Oct. 16, banks needed to maintain \$400 million in additional reserves on the average.

Cost Hikes Cited
As BMW Raises
Prices 5 Percent
MUNICH, Nov. 17 (AP).—Bayerische Motoren Werke AG today raised the prices of all its vehicles by an average 5 percent.

BMW attributed the need for a price hike to increased wages and material costs together with the financial burden of last month's 9.29 percent revaluation of the deutsche mark.

Daimler-Benz promptly announced it too would raise prices, by 4 to 5 percent, effective Wednesday. Other leading German manufacturers said they were studying the situation.

NEWS AND NOTES

Belgian RCA Building
RCA Corp. is building a \$10.7 million semi-conductor plant in Liege, Belgium. The plant will be RCA's first electronics facility on the Continent. Financing will be partly from the United States and partly through loans from Belgian banking groups.

Inco Workers Return
Some 16,000 members of the United Steelworkers of America in Sudbury, Ontario, have accepted the latest contract offer from International Nickel Co. of Canada, ending a four-month strike. The men began returning to work immediately and the majority will be back at their jobs within a week. However, union negotiators at the firm's Port Colborne refinery rejected the agreement and a secret ballot by the 1,300 workers there will be held.

ICI-Courtaulds Talks
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. says it has been approached by Courtaulds Ltd. to discuss cooperation in the development of carbon fiber composite materials. ICI says it will give serious consideration to the approach. However, it stressed that no date has been fixed for discussions nor have any possible terms of cooperation been mentioned.

Air Fare Talks Set
Delegates representing 44 major airlines begin negotiations on new North Atlantic fares Tuesday in Caracas, Venezuela, in a new round of International Air Transport Association talks that may last as long as three weeks, a spokesman said. The delegates will seek agreement on modifications to fares IATA members were unable to achieve last month at Lausanne, Switzerland.

Sears, Roebuck Announces Earnings, Sales Increases
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Sears, Roebuck, the giant U.S. retailer, reported today that profits have risen 5 percent in the first nine months of the year, compared with the year-ago period. In the third quarter, however, earnings were barely higher than year-earlier levels and the firm's sales gain had been cut to 5 percent.

Company chairman Gordon M. McCall said increased interest expense was a significant factor in the higher cost of doing business, amounting to 8 cents a share for the nine months and 3 cents for the third quarter.

Claims resulting from Hurricane Camille amounted to approximately \$4 million, adversely affecting earnings of Sears' subsidiary All State Insurance Co., which showed an underwriting loss of \$12.8 million.

In the nine months, sales rose 8.4 percent to \$6.31 billion from the year-ago \$5.82 billion. Profits jumped to \$282.42 million, \$1.84 a share, from \$268.59 million, \$1.78 a share.

Third-quarter net was \$99.87 million, or 65 cents a share, up from \$99.71 million, 65 cents a share, on sales of \$2.21 billion, up from \$2.1 billion.

AMC
American Motors Corp. today reported net earnings for its fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of \$4.83 million, or 26 cents a share, up just 3 percent from \$4.78 million, 25 cents a share, from automotive operations in 1968.

Board chairman Roy Chapin Jr. and president William V. Luneburg noted that AMC operated profitably in fiscal 1969 in spite of somewhat lower sales volume and increased costs related to general economic conditions and to development programs, including the launching of AMC's new Hornet line of cars. Revenue for the year dipped 3 percent to \$737.4 million from \$761.1 million the year before.

The company had a fourth-quarter net loss of \$2.95 million, or 15 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$2.5 million, or 13 cents a share, in the same period of 1968.

Capital expenditures during 1968 increased by \$28.2 million, primarily as a result of substantive investments in tooling for the Hornet line, the firm said.

Earnings for fiscal 1969 were not affected by the strike by the United Auto Workers, which began Oct. 16 and is still on.

Coca-Cola
Coca-Cola revealed today that third-quarter earnings ran 13 percent ahead of year-ago figures while nine-month net showed a 12 percent gain. Company president J. Paul Austin noted, however, that the recent ban on the use of cyclamate artificial sweeteners would clip four to six cents from fourth-quarter earnings.

Profits in the third quarter were \$42.51 million, or 74 cents a share, compared with \$37.71 million, 66 cents a share, a year earlier. In the nine months, the company earned \$99.07 million, \$1.73 a share, up from \$88.54 million, \$1.55 a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue figures were not available.

U.S. Trade Center Opens in Paris
PARIS, Nov. 17.—The seventh and largest U.S. Trade Center was opened here today by Kenneth N. Davis Jr., assistant secretary of Commerce.

The opening exhibit features the commercial and scientific application of lasers by 38 U.S. manufacturers in an international colloquium on laser technology, drawing scientists from America, Europe and the Middle East, will run through Thursday.

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Prices Drop On Big Board; Trading Light

Dow Nears Support
Level With 6.73 Drop

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined along a broad front today under tax-selling and other pressures as it approached an important testing area on the charts.

It was a blue Monday for the blue chips. Sears, Roebuck, the nation's largest retailer, and Du Pont, the biggest U.S. chemical company, each fell 2 1/4 to 69 1/8 and 115 3/8 respectively.

Weakness showed in defense and conglomerate stocks, as well as in virtually every other group. "The market," one Wall Street broker summed up, "simply had no bounce."

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 6.73, closing at 842.53, its lowest level of the session. This marked the fifth successive decline in the popular indicator.

Moreover, it brought the Dow close to the 840 area which is popularly regarded as a "resistance" zone on the downside. If this area is penetrated decisively, some analysts commented, it could spell further near-term weakness for stock prices.

Once again, the market displayed its ability to change tone and direction quickly. Only one week ago, the Dow had finished at 883.05—the loftiest reading since early July.

But the current pounding of stock prices reflects, in addition to tax-selling and tax-switching activities for a bear-market year, continuing concern over tight credit at home and the course of the Vietnam conflict abroad.

The overall statistics contained little to warm the hearts of investors. The NYSE ended with declines in 1,093 issues and advances in only 356 stocks.

Volume continued relatively light at 10.12 million shares, compared with Friday's 10.58 million shares. Moreover, the computer equipment stock, turned in the best gain on the Big Board by running up 8 points to 165. But most other computer and glamour issues ended in the loss column.

Lockheed Hit
Lockheed was hit hard late in the session and closed off 2 3/8 at 29 3/8 after steady earlier. The Air Force has reduced its CSA order from Lockheed but the company says the reduction will not hurt financial results expected from the order.

General Dynamics was off 1 1/4 at 28 1/4. The Pentagon last week ordered the company's F-111s grounded because of engine troubles. Today, officials said the planes would be back in operation in a few days.

City Investing featured among the conglomerates, was off 1 1/4 at 28 1/2 as fourth most active issue. AMEC eased 3/4 to 39 1/4. Liffon was off 1 7/8 at 52 and Walker, Kilde fell 1/2 to 55.

General Motors slipped 5/8 to 74 1/2 in active trade while other auto stocks also were fractionally lower.

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A New Concept

A well-established real estate principal, syndicator and manager (staff of 200 at present managing over \$100,000,000) is studying the feasibility of including European persons or institutions in his syndicate's limited liability partnerships, investing in prime income producing properties in the U.S. The return on these investments is better than twenty percent per annum in cash and mortgage amortization, shielded from tax in the U.S. This does not include any factor for appreciation in the property which is likely to be substantial.

Minimum investment units are \$50,000. For details please contact: Box D 1533, Herald Tribune, Paris.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	
Amex 6 1/2-70	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-70	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-71	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-71	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-72	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-72	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-73	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-73	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-74	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-74	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-75	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-75	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-76	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-76	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-77	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-77	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-78	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-78	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-79	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-79	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-80	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-80	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-81	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-81	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-82	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-82	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-83	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-83	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-84	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-84	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-85	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-85	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-86	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-86	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-87	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-87	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-88	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-88	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-89	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-89	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-90	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-90	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-91	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-91	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-92	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-92	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-93	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-93	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-94	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-94	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-95	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-95	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-96	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-96	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-97	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-97	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-98	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-98	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-99	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-99	8 1/2	101 1/2
Amex 6 1/2-00	8 1/2	101 1/2	Amex 6 1/2-00	8 1/2	101 1/2

STERLING-DM BONDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

UNIT OF ACCOUNT BONDS

A.F.C.A.	\$10.45	Int. Com. Inv. Fd.	\$105.31
A.O.P. Fund	\$10.13	Intertund S.A.	\$10.57

BONDS-INDEX

All Canadian Venture Fd	Can\$2.55	Investor Growth Fund	\$6.50
Amex. U.S. shares	S.F. \$3.50	Investor Real Estate Fd	\$9.41
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	\$10.25	Italemerics S.A. Fund ...	\$10.98
Am. Income Procs. R & S	\$8.00		

ADVERTISING

Anchor Unit Trust S.....	0.3d	Marine Midway Bank Corp. S.A.	\$71.75
Anchor Wall Street Fund	\$3.37	Lafayette Associates	\$71.75
Aries Fund N.V.	\$89.97	Lake Shore Fund	\$119.49
		Med Inter Fund	\$8.50

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969 — Stocks and Bonds										1968 — Stocks and Bonds										1967 — Stocks and Bonds										1966 — Stocks and Bonds										1965 — Stocks and Bonds										1964 — Stocks and Bonds										1963 — Stocks and Bonds										1962 — Stocks and Bonds										1961 — Stocks and Bonds										1960 — Stocks and Bonds										1959 — Stocks and Bonds										1958 — Stocks and Bonds										1957 — Stocks and Bonds										1956 — Stocks and Bonds										1955 — Stocks and Bonds										1954 — Stocks and Bonds										1953 — Stocks and Bonds										1952 — Stocks and Bonds										1951 — Stocks and Bonds										1950 — Stocks and Bonds										1949 — Stocks and Bonds										1948 — Stocks and Bonds										1947 — Stocks and Bonds										1946 — Stocks and Bonds										1945 — Stocks and Bonds										1944 — Stocks and Bonds										1943 — Stocks and Bonds										1942 — Stocks and Bonds										1941 — Stocks and Bonds										1940 — Stocks and Bonds										1939 — Stocks and Bonds										1938 — Stocks and Bonds										1937 — Stocks and Bonds										1936 — Stocks and Bonds										1935 — Stocks and Bonds										1934 — Stocks and Bonds										1933 — Stocks and Bonds										1932 — Stocks and Bonds										1931 — Stocks and Bonds										1930 — Stocks and Bonds										1929 — Stocks and Bonds										1928 — Stocks and Bonds										1927 — Stocks and Bonds										1926 — Stocks and Bonds										1925 — Stocks and Bonds										1924 — Stocks and Bonds										1923 — Stocks and Bonds										1922 — Stocks and Bonds										1921 — Stocks and Bonds										1920 — Stocks and Bonds										1919 — Stocks and Bonds										1918 — Stocks and Bonds										1917 — Stocks and Bonds										1916 — Stocks and Bonds										1915 — Stocks and Bonds										1914 — Stocks and Bonds										1913 — Stocks and Bonds										1912 — Stocks and Bonds										1911 — Stocks and Bonds										1910 — Stocks and Bonds										1909 — Stocks and Bonds										1908 — Stocks and Bonds										1907 — Stocks and Bonds										1906 — Stocks and Bonds										1905 — Stocks and Bonds										1904 — Stocks and Bonds										1903 — Stocks and Bonds										1902 — Stocks and Bonds										1901 — Stocks and Bonds										1900 — Stocks and Bonds										1899 — Stocks and Bonds										1898 — Stocks and Bonds										1897 — Stocks and Bonds										1896 — Stocks and Bonds										1895 — Stocks and Bonds										1894 — Stocks and Bonds										1893 — Stocks and Bonds										1892 — Stocks and Bonds										1891 — Stocks and Bonds										1890 — Stocks and Bonds										1889 — Stocks and Bonds										1888 — Stocks and Bonds										1887 — Stocks and Bonds										1886 — Stocks and Bonds										1885 — Stocks and Bonds										1884 — Stocks and Bonds										1883 — Stocks and Bonds										1882 — Stocks and Bonds										1881 — Stocks and Bonds										1880 — Stocks and Bonds										1879 — Stocks and Bonds										1878 — Stocks and Bonds										1877 — Stocks and Bonds										1876 — Stocks and Bonds										1875 — Stocks and Bonds										1874 — Stocks and Bonds										1873 — Stocks and Bonds										1872 — Stocks and Bonds										1871 — Stocks and Bonds										1870 — Stocks and Bonds										1869 — Stocks and Bonds										1868 — Stocks and Bonds										1867 — Stocks and Bonds										1866 — Stocks and Bonds										1865 — Stocks and Bonds										1864 — Stocks and Bonds										1863 — Stocks and Bonds										1862 — Stocks and Bonds										1861 — Stocks and Bonds										1860 — Stocks and Bonds										1859 — Stocks and Bonds										1858 — Stocks and Bonds										1857 — Stocks and Bonds										1856 — Stocks and Bonds										1855 — Stocks and Bonds										1854 — Stocks and Bonds										1853 — Stocks and Bonds										1852 — Stocks and Bonds										1851 — Stocks and Bonds										1850 — Stocks and Bonds										1849 — Stocks and Bonds										1848 — Stocks and Bonds										1847 — Stocks and Bonds										1846 — Stocks and Bonds										1845 — Stocks and Bonds										1844 — Stocks and Bonds										1843 — Stocks and Bonds										1842 — Stocks and Bonds										1841 — Stocks and Bonds										1840 — Stocks and Bonds										1839 — Stocks and Bonds										1838 — Stocks and Bonds										1837 — Stocks and Bonds										1836 — Stocks and Bonds										1835 — Stocks and Bonds										1834 — Stocks and Bonds										1833 — Stocks and Bonds										1832 — Stocks and Bonds										1831 — Stocks and Bonds										1830 — Stocks and Bonds										1829 — Stocks and Bonds										1828 — Stocks and Bonds										1827 — Stocks and Bonds										1826 — Stocks and Bonds										1825 — Stocks and Bonds										1824 — Stocks and Bonds										1823 — Stocks and Bonds										1822 — Stocks and Bonds										1821 — Stocks and Bonds										1820 — Stocks and Bonds										1819 — Stocks and Bonds										1818 — Stocks and Bonds										1817 — Stocks and Bonds										1816 — Stocks and Bonds										1815 — Stocks and Bonds										1814 — Stocks and Bonds										1813 — Stocks and Bonds										1812 — Stocks and Bonds										1811 — Stocks and Bonds										1810 — Stocks and Bonds										1809 — Stocks and Bonds										1808 — Stocks and Bonds										1807 — Stocks and Bonds										1806 — Stocks and Bonds										1805 — Stocks and Bonds										1804 — Stocks and Bonds										1803 — Stocks and Bonds										1802 — Stocks and Bonds										1801 — Stocks and Bonds										1800 — Stocks and Bonds										1799 — Stocks and Bonds										1798 — Stocks and Bonds										1797 — Stocks and Bonds										1796 — Stocks and Bonds										1795 — Stocks and Bonds										1794 — Stocks and Bonds										1793 — Stocks and Bonds										1792 — Stocks and Bonds										1791 — Stocks and Bonds										1790 — Stocks and Bonds										1789 — Stocks and Bonds										1788 — Stocks and Bonds										1787 — Stocks and Bonds										1786 — Stocks and Bonds										1785 — Stocks and Bonds										1784 — Stocks and Bonds										1783 — Stocks and Bonds										1782 — Stocks and Bonds										1781 — Stocks and Bonds										1780 — Stocks and Bonds										1779 — Stocks and Bonds										1778 — Stocks and Bonds										1777 — Stocks and Bonds										1776 — Stocks and Bonds										1775 — Stocks and Bonds										1774 — Stocks and Bonds										1773 — Stocks and Bonds										1772 — Stocks and Bonds										1771 — Stocks and Bonds										1770 — Stocks and Bonds										1769 — Stocks and Bonds										1768 — Stocks and Bonds										1767 — Stocks and Bonds										1766 — Stocks and Bonds										1765 — Stocks and Bonds										1764 — Stocks and Bonds										1763 — Stocks and Bonds										1762 — Stocks and Bonds										1761 — Stocks and Bonds										1760 — Stocks and Bonds										1759 — Stocks and Bonds										1758 — Stocks and Bonds										1757 — Stocks and Bonds										1756 — Stocks and Bonds										1755 — Stocks and Bonds										1754 — Stocks and Bonds										1753 — Stocks and Bonds										1752 — Stocks and Bonds										1751 — Stocks and Bonds										1750 — Stocks and Bonds										1749 — Stocks and Bonds										1748 — Stocks and Bonds										1747 — Stocks and Bonds										1746 — Stocks and Bonds										1745 — Stocks and Bonds										1744 — Stocks and Bonds										1743 — Stocks and Bonds										1742 — Stocks and Bonds										1741 — Stocks and Bonds										1740 — Stocks and Bonds										1739 — Stocks and Bonds										1738 — Stocks and Bonds										1737 — Stocks and Bonds										1736 — Stocks and Bonds										1735 — Stocks and Bonds										1734 — Stocks and Bonds										1733 — Stocks and Bonds										1732 — Stocks and Bonds										1731 — Stocks and Bonds										1730 — Stocks and Bonds										1729 — Stocks and Bonds										1728 — Stocks and Bonds										1727 — Stocks and Bonds										1726 — Stocks and Bonds										1725 — Stocks and Bonds										1724 — Stocks and Bonds										1723 — Stocks and Bonds										1722 — Stocks and Bonds										1721 — Stocks and Bonds										1720 — Stocks and Bonds										1719 — Stocks and Bonds										1718 — Stocks and Bonds										1717 — Stocks and Bonds										1716 — Stocks and Bonds										1715 — Stocks and Bonds										1714 — Stocks and Bonds										1713 — Stocks and Bonds										1712 — Stocks and Bonds										1711 — Stocks and Bonds										1710 — Stocks and Bonds										1709 — Stocks and Bonds										1708 — Stocks and Bonds										1707 — Stocks and Bonds										1706 — Stocks and Bonds										1705 — Stocks and Bonds										1704 — Stocks and Bonds										1703 — Stocks and Bonds										1702 — Stocks and Bonds										1701 — Stocks and Bonds										1700 — Stocks and Bonds										1699 — Stocks and Bonds										1698 — Stocks and Bonds										1697 — Stocks and Bonds										1696 — Stocks and Bonds										1695 — Stocks and Bonds										1694 — Stocks and Bonds										1693 — Stocks and Bonds										1692 — Stocks and Bonds										1691 — Stocks and Bonds										1690 — Stocks and Bonds										1689 — Stocks and Bonds										1688 — Stocks and Bonds										1687 — Stocks and Bonds										1686 — Stocks and Bonds										1685 — Stocks and Bonds										1684 — Stocks and Bonds										1683 — Stocks and Bonds										1682 — Stocks and Bonds										1681 — Stocks and Bonds										1680 — Stocks and Bonds										1679 — Stocks and Bonds										1678 — Stocks and Bonds										1677 — Stocks and Bonds										1676 — Stocks and Bonds										1675 — Stocks and Bonds										1674 — Stocks and Bonds										1673 — Stocks and Bonds										1672 — Stocks and Bonds										1671 — Stocks and Bonds										1670 — Stocks and Bonds										1669 — Stocks and Bonds										1668 — Stocks and Bonds										1667 — Stocks and Bonds										1666 — Stocks and Bonds										1665 — Stocks and Bonds										1664 — Stocks and Bonds										1663 — Stocks and Bonds										1662 — Stocks and Bonds										1661 — Stocks and Bonds										1660 — Stocks and Bonds										1659 — Stocks and Bonds										1658 — Stocks and Bonds										1657 — Stocks and Bonds										1656 — Stocks and Bonds										1655 — Stocks and Bonds										1654 — Stocks and Bonds										1653 — Stocks and Bonds										1652 — Stocks and Bonds										1651 — Stocks and Bonds										1650 — Stocks and Bonds										1649 — Stocks and Bonds										1648 — Stocks and Bonds										1647 — Stocks and Bonds										1646 — Stocks and Bonds										1645 — Stocks and Bonds										1644 — Stocks and Bonds										1643 — Stocks and Bonds										1642 — Stocks and Bonds										1641 — Stocks and Bonds										1640 — Stocks and Bonds										1639 — Stocks and Bonds										1638 — Stocks and Bonds										1637 — Stocks and Bonds										1636 — Stocks and Bonds										1635 — Stocks and Bonds										1634 — Stocks and Bonds										1633 — Stocks and Bonds										1632 — Stocks and Bonds										1631 — Stocks and Bonds										1630 — Stocks and Bonds										1629 — Stocks and Bonds										1628 — Stocks and Bonds										1627 — Stocks and Bonds										1626 — Stocks and Bonds										1625 — Stocks and Bonds										1624 — Stocks and Bonds										1623 — Stocks and Bonds										1622 — Stocks and Bonds										1621 — Stocks and Bonds										1620 — Stocks and Bonds										1619 — Stocks and Bonds										1618 — Stocks and Bonds										1617 — Stocks and Bonds										1616 — Stocks and Bonds										1615 — Stocks and Bonds										1614 — Stocks and Bonds										1613 — Stocks and Bonds										1612 — Stocks and Bonds										1611 — Stocks and Bonds										1610 — Stocks and Bonds										1609 — Stocks and Bonds										1608 — Stocks and Bonds										1607 — Stocks and Bonds										1606 — Stocks and Bonds										1605 — Stocks and Bonds										1604 — Stocks and Bonds										1603 — Stocks and Bonds										1602 — Stocks and Bonds										1601 — Stocks and Bonds										1600 — Stocks and Bonds										1599 — Stocks and Bonds										1598 — Stocks and Bonds										1597 — Stocks and Bonds										1596 — Stocks and Bonds										1595 — Stocks and Bonds										1594 — Stocks and Bonds										1593 — Stocks and Bonds										1592 — Stocks and Bonds										1591 — Stocks and Bonds										1590 — Stocks and Bonds										1589 — Stocks and Bonds										1588 — Stocks and Bonds										1587 — Stocks and Bonds										1586 — Stocks and Bonds										1585 — Stocks and Bonds										1584 — Stocks and Bonds										1583 — Stocks and Bonds										1582 — Stocks and Bonds										1581 — Stocks and Bonds										1580 — Stocks and Bonds										1579 — Stocks and Bonds										1578 — Stocks and Bonds										1577 — Stocks and Bonds										1576 — Stocks and Bonds										1575 — Stocks and Bonds										1574 — Stocks and Bonds										1573 — Stocks and Bonds										1572 — Stocks and Bonds										1571 — Stocks and Bonds										1570 — Stocks and Bonds										1569 — Stocks and Bonds										1568 — Stocks and Bonds										1567 — Stocks and Bonds										1566 — Stocks and Bonds										1565 — Stocks and Bonds										1564 — Stocks and Bonds										1563 — Stocks and Bonds										1562 — Stocks and Bonds										1561 — Stocks and Bonds										1560 — Stocks and Bonds										1559 — Stocks and Bonds										1558 — Stocks and Bonds										1557 — Stocks and Bonds										1556 — Stocks and Bonds										1555 — Stocks and Bonds										1554 — Stocks and Bonds										1553 — Stocks and Bonds										1552 — Stocks and Bonds										1551 — Stocks and Bonds										1550 — Stocks and Bonds										1549 — Stocks and 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Bonds										1518 — Stocks and Bonds										1517 — Stocks and Bonds										1516 — Stocks and Bonds										1515 — Stocks and Bonds										1514 — Stocks and Bonds										1513 — Stocks and Bonds										1512 — Stocks and Bonds										1511 — Stocks and Bonds										1510 — Stocks and Bonds										1509 — Stocks and Bonds										1508 — Stocks and Bonds										1507 — Stocks and Bonds										1506 — Stocks and Bonds										1505 — Stocks and Bonds										1504 — Stocks and Bonds										1503 — Stocks and Bonds										1502 — Stocks and Bonds										1501 — Stocks and Bonds										1500 — Stocks and Bonds										1499 — Stocks and Bonds										1498 — Stocks and Bonds										1497 — Stocks and Bonds										1496 — Stocks and Bonds										1495 — Stocks and Bonds										1494 — Stocks and Bonds										1493 — Stocks and Bonds										1492 — Stocks and Bonds										1491 — Stocks and Bonds										1490 — Stocks and Bonds										1489 — Stocks and Bonds										1488 — Stocks and Bonds										1487 — Stocks and Bonds										1486 — Stocks and Bonds										1485 — Stocks and Bonds										1484 — Stocks and Bonds										1483 — Stocks and Bonds										1482 — Stocks and Bonds										1481 — Stocks and Bonds										1480 — Stocks and Bonds										1479 — Stocks and Bonds										1478 — Stocks and Bonds										1477 — Stocks and Bonds										1476 — Stocks and Bonds										1475 — Stocks and Bonds										1474 — Stocks and Bonds										1473 — Stocks and Bonds										1472 — Stocks and Bonds										1471 — Stocks and Bonds										1470 — Stocks and Bonds										1469 — Stocks and Bonds										1468 — Stocks and Bonds										1467 — Stocks and Bonds										1466 — Stocks and Bonds										1465 — Stocks and Bonds										1464 — Stocks and Bonds										1463 — Stocks and Bonds										1462 — Stocks and Bonds										1461 — Stocks and Bonds										1460 — Stocks and Bonds										1459 — Stocks and 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American Stock Exchange Trading

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cash				40.41, May '70—60.93, July '70 32.28, Sept.				RYE			
prices in primary markets as re-				70 49.53, Dec. '70 59.53, March '71 36.23				Dec			
ported today in New York by				Copper futures: Dec. 73.40, Jan. '71				Mar			
Commodity and unit				70 60.00, March '71 57.00, May '71				May			
Month. Year ago				July '70 65.85, Sept. '70 64.10, Dec. '70				Jul			
FLOUR				62.05.				Sep			
2 and 2 and 2 and	\$1.70 1/4	1.65 1/4		Cotton futures No. 7: Dec. 35-36, March				Nov			
Wheat 2 and 2 and 2 and	1.80 1/4	1.85 1/4		70 61.00, July '70 57.50, July '70 57.50				Jan			
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.46 1/4	1.37 1/4		Oct. 70 26.54, Dec. '70 26.54, D.				Mar			
2 white bu.	1.23 1/4	1.24 1/4		Silver futures: Nov. 187.80, Dec. 187.30				May			
2 white 1/2 bu.	1.40 1/4	1.40 1/4		Dec. 187.30, Jan. 187.30, May '71				Jul			
Cocoa Acers lb.	.47 1/4	.37 1/4		196.30, July '70 200.00, Dec. '70				Aug			
Coffee Santos lb.	.48 1/4	.37 1/4		216.00, Dec. '70 216.00, Jan. '71 212.50, March '71				Sep			
FERTILIZERS				216.00.				SOYBEAN MEAL			
Prichard 64-60 25% ad	1.64	1.64		Cotton futures: Jan. 22.40, May '71				Dec			
Steel billets Phila. 1 ton	86.00	83.00		22.80, July '70 22.78, D.				Jan			
Iron 1 Ford Philadelphia	90.00	90.00		Coffee B futures: No sales.				Mar			
Chicago No 1 1/2 1/2 1/2	30.34	30.34		Raw hide futures: No sales.				May			
Lead, spot lb.	15 1/4	12		a-asked, b-Bid., c-Nominal.				Jul			
Copper elec lb.	.52 1/4	.50 1/4		CHICAGO FUTURES				Dec			
Tin (strait) lb.	1.74	1.64		Dec				Jan			
200c. 1/2 1/2 1/2	1.52 1/4	1.52 1/4		Open				Mar			
Silver 1/2 1/2 1/2	1.90 1/4	2.12		High				May			
CORN				Low				Jul			
CORN				Close				Aug			
CORN				Close				Sep			
CORN				Close				Oct			
CORN				Close				Nov			
CORN				Close				Dec			

ARE NO-LOAD FUNDS A BARGAIN?

Of 314 mutual funds surveyed, 53 charge no sales commission, while the rest make a sales charge of 1% to 8.85%. From the standpoint of getting your dollar's worth, FUNDSCOPE compares BUYING COST (sales commission) with PERFORMANCE RESULTS and comes up with some very significant information. It shows that for its latest tabulated 12 month period, the average of the TOP 25 funds, 8 are No-Load funds... for the latest 5 year period, 20 of the TOP 25 are Load funds and 5 are No-Load funds. FUNDSCOPE NAMES THESE FUNDS. In addition, you'll see exactly how the 5 top No-Load funds compare with the 5 top Load funds in 10 year growth performance results... and how the "Go-Go" performance No-Load funds compare with "Go-Go" Load funds. You'll see for yourself how No-Load funds and Load funds compare for GRDWN... for INCOME... for STABILITY in both rising market periods and declining market periods.

Next, for factual data, FundScope's exclusive report reveals which No-Load funds are "bargains" and which are expensive. Learn how to avoid "hidden costs" and make a purchase of mutual funds a bargain... not false economy.

Why should a New York Stock Exchange broker sell you a No-Load fund that will pay him an commission? What should investors look for regarding "redemption fees"? Are expense ratios significant to investors? Is the type of fund you choose important? Which funds have the best performance? FundScope answers these and many other questions designed to help you avoid the pitfalls that trap so many misinformed investors.

If your goal is successful performance from mutual funds, let FundScope provide you with these facts. NO OTHER PUBLICATION IS LIKE FUNDSCOPE. IT PRESENTS INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE ANYWHERE ELSE—AT ANY PRICE. Before you make any important decisions regarding mutual funds, you owe it to yourself to see why each month more than 100,000 investors and money managers from every state and 48 foreign nations read FundScope. Now in its 11th year, this independent mutual fund bible helps point the way toward more intelligent investing. FUNDSCOPE COVERS 3500 MUTUAL FUNDS. THIS IS BY FAR THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE REGULAR COVERAGE AVAILABLE TO the PUBLIC. Whether you want to see exactly how your fund has performed as compared with others or you want more facts before you consider buying, selling or switching any funds, you'll find exclusive unbiased material.

A. The dynamic November Issue features performance results for the past twelve months, and thirteen months of 1969, plus THE NAME D GAME IS CAUTION—an in-depth study of the market's decline between December 3, 1967 and July 29, 1969...together with a reminder lessons to be learned.

B. HOW DOES FundScope rate YOUR FUND? The able December Issue features UNIQUE PER AVERAGE RATINGS. Throughout the year FundScope ranks mutual fund performance. But FundScope rates mutual funds only in the annual OCEC issue. All funds are rated above-average or below-average for growth, for income, for stability or combinations of these three objectives. The CEMBER issue is a must for the intelligent investor.

C. FundScope's comprehensive January 1970 features: "NO-LOAD FUNDS VERSUS LOAD FUNDS: Are No-Load Funds a Bargin? Are Load Funds Expensive? Results Vs. Sales Charge, Com Growth Results, Comparing Stability Results, Comparing Income Results.

PLUS 4 BIG BONUSES

1. 1969 MUTUAL FUND GUIDE. Published each year this dynamic book contains 308 pages of vital on 380 funds. Included are their addresses, numerous performance and statistical facts (This Guide alone sells for \$1.99.)
2. "ARE NO-LOAD FUNDS A BARGAIN?" A special page reprint from FundScope's famous January issue featuring No-Load Funds vs. Load Funds.
3. COMBINING MUTUAL FUNDS & LIFE INSURANCE: FINANCIAL SECURITY. A special article that what is behind these combination packages.
4. KEOGH IS FOR YOU. An in-depth 8 page reprint thoroughly covers the plan's 35 main points. Advantages as well as Objections.

Remember, FundScope is the only publication kind and spotlights unusual news and features in and out of the ordinary which may mean dollars in your pocket. FundScope does not offer investment advice! Provides funds to assist you in making decisions. It does not sell mutual funds or have any connection whatsoever with any fund or related company. No sales

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PEANUTS

PSYCHIATRIC HELP 5¢

FOR A NICKEL, I CAN CURE ANYTHING!

CAN YOU CURE DEEP-DOWN, BLACK, BOTTOM-OF-THE-WELL, NO-HOPE, END-OF-THE-WORLD, WHAT'S-THE-USE LONELINESS?

FOR THE SAME NICKEL?

THE DOCTOR

B.C.

HOW DOES THE STREAM?

LEFT TO RIGHT.

L.I.L. ABNER

A MAN'S LIFE IS WASTED, UNLESS HIS LIFE'S DREAM COMES TRUE?—TRUE?

TRUE!!

THEN A REAL MAN SHOULD GIVE HIS LIFE TO HIS DREAM!!

THASS DEEP, FATBACK

VERY-DEEP-DEEP!!

BETTYE BAILEY

LOOK AT THEM! EVERY MORNING, GLOBS AND GLOBS OF TOOTHPASTE ALL OVER THE SINK

WELL, I CAN'T STAND IT ANOTHER MINUTE!

HEY! WHO TOOK THE TOOTHPASTE!

MISS PEACH

GREAT, JUST GREAT.

THANKS, I GOT THE IDEA FROM A BRITISH MOVIE.

BUZZ SAWYER

BOY, THE WIND'S SURE PICKING UP!

YEP, WE'RE GETTING BACK JUST IN TIME.

GOOD-BYE, MR. BEAR!

WE WANT TO THANK YOU AGAIN...

PLEASE WAIT HERE A MINUTE, MR. PRICE.

MOON MIKE RETURNS.

I LIKE PAYING MY DEBTS, MR. PRICE. PLEASE TAKE THIS... AND MY HUMBLE APOLOGIES FOR DRAINING YOUR BOTTLE OF VODKA.

WIZARD OF ID

BLACKSMITH

CAN YOU FIX A LOOSE THREAD?

REX MORGAN M.D.

ELEANOR, PLEASE—I DON'T WANT TO DISCUSS MY JOB ANY FURTHER.

BUT I THINK IT'S SOMETHING WE SHOULD DISCUSS.

IF YOU CONTINUE TO WORK FOR WILLIE RODELL, IT WILL KILL YOU, DON'T YOU SEE? THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN SURVIVE IS TO BE AS UNSCRUPULOUS AS HE IS. YOU CAN'T CHANGE AND I DON'T WANT YOU TO CHANGE.

DON, YOU HAVE ABILITY AND CAN GET A JOB ELSEWHERE. TAKE A SALARY CUT—BUT, PLEASE—GET AWAY FROM WILLIE RODELL.

I'M TIRED, ELEANOR. I WANT TO REST. LEAVE ME ALONE NOW!

POGO

SO THEY BOTTLED YOUR UNCLE NORBERT?

AS A MAN, HE WAS A 200 POUND AMERICAN BOY.

CALLED HIM THE PLANE THROWER AS I RECALL.

ONLY WHEN HE DRUNKEN LIES.

HIS EYES WERE BLOODSHOT FROM HEAD TO TOE.

FUNNY HOW WE ALWAYS WAIT FOR A GUY TO SAY SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT HIM.

RIP KIRBY

DON'T WORRY, PROFESSOR. MID-STATE GIVES STUDENTS DIPLOMAS JUST FOR FINDING THEIR CLASSROOMS.

GLAD TO HEAR THAT, WALTER. IT'S VERY REASSURING.

LISTEN, MR. DIRECTOR. ABOUT THAT CRUMMY WIG, I—

HEY, LOOK OUT!

OOOPS!

BLONDIE

THIS IS THE LATEST THING IN STEREOPHONIC RECORD PLAYERS

THESE SPEAKERS SEND THE MUSIC TO YOU FROM ALL OVER THE ROOM

LISTEN—I HAVE TWO TEEN-AGE CHILDREN AT HOME

DON'T YOU HAVE SOMETHING THAT WILL SEND THE MUSIC OUT OF THE HOUSE?

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

On the deal shown in the diagram, South tried a reasonable gamble in the bidding that was only frustrated by good defense.

South's opening bid was one spade—some would bid one club—and West did not choose to intervene. North scraped up a raise to two spades with a borderline hand, and no doubt considered passing. He was no doubt electrified when his partner jumped to six spades, a bid that is nearly impossible in view of the failure to open with a forcing bid.

In this case, the knowledge that North held spade support was enough to induce South to gamble. From his angle, it was unlikely that the slam would depend on much worse than a finesse, and he did not want to give the defense clues by delicate exploration.

South found two valuable honor cards in the dummy, but he still needed some luck: a three-two trump break and a winning heart finesse. His fairy godmother granted him these two wishes, but he had forgotten to wish also for the defenders to have no ruffing chance.

West made the excellent lead of the diamond queen. This is the rare case of a deceptive lead that is intended to deceive one's own partner. As the lead of the queen denies possession of the king, East will look for the second defensive trick in another quarter, which is the impression that West wishes to convey.

East duly won with the diamond ace and shifted to a heart, giving West the ruff to set the slam.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

HAIRY BELLOW ROSE
USUR ENOCH EROS
MOLIA TUTTIL DAIRE
GRAYALINE TULLIER
SAKE PENN
GERISE BLACKCAT
DENSE CRABE ADE
ROAN PAINTY GLEE
ATL SENDS ARLEN
LEMONADE CREAMS
RACY COTE
SERAPH BLOEMSE
LIVAN BLOIS TOLL
TANG LITAT MEMO
ENTE EATER GRIN

DENNIS THE MENACE

DENNIS, WOULD YOU MEASURE ME? A MAN JUST CALLED ME A BIG BOY!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILUQ

KADEB

IVIDDE

PENOLL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THIS GUY'S OBVIOUSLY NOT A PRO.

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRIME OFTEN UNWISE VALISE

Answers that prompted the unsuccessful lawyer to join a ladies' colony?—HE NEVER HAD A SUIT.

BOOKS

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

By Stephen Becker. Random House, 240 pp.

Reviewed by R.V. Cassill

STEPHEN BECKER is a good and sensitive craftsman. He has taken from the history of the Civil War a curious and frightful episode and woven the grim facts into an invented fictional texture so expertly that the novel trembles with life... and still retains some of the haze and mystery of times far from our own.

The facts seem to be that a 16-year-old Southern boy named Thomas Martin was captured late in the war by Union soldiers, charged with being a guerrilla irregular and therefore sentenced to death. The severity of the sentence was dictated by the presumed necessity of scaring other Southern civilians out of any inclination to fire on the invading troops. Since the war was drawing to a close, no one concerned really expected the sentence to be carried out. The good-hearted boy became a favorite of the Union officers whom he served as orderly. Whatever hostilities had motivated him to take his father's squirrel rifle into the field vanished broadly in his new situation as prisoner and pet. Like those around him, he began to plan a new life for the time when the guns were finally silenced. If worse came to worst he could not be executed without the personal authorization of President Lincoln—a lenient man.

Those are the facts from which fate made its own fanciful and macabre design when Lincoln was shot. The novel's task was to provide a background and human depth for them to inhabit. He begins naturally and effectively with the scene in which Martin wounds a Union lieutenant and is captured. The wounded officer is Marius Catto, an experienced veteran who feels, among other decent emotions, more than a little embarrassment at allowing himself to be shot while he is gawking at a flight of passenger pigeons.

Martin's martyrdom is postponed by the vagaries of martial circumstance and the natural tangles of red tape that beset our forces even in those days. There is time for Catto to be healed of his wound by a credibly philosophical Irish surgeon named Phelan. Through Phelan's tutorial guidance, Catto begins to diversify his talents and interests in the garden. He is a conscientious worker. He grew to manhood as a campaigner and he has literally never quite seen himself as capable of adult choices of the sort that will be open to him soon, when the war is over. He has never known a woman until Phelan guides him to a genial and robust lady of pleasure. He has taken care of his men in the field, as a good officer should, but now he has to deal politically with his superior officers concerning the more complex problems of their lives as they prepare to resume them in peace.

Catto and Phelan made together through the first hurdle of discovering that young Martin has been sentenced, and Catto acquits himself so well in the boy's defense that he attracts the favorable attention

of General Hooker and his staff. It seems to him point that a career in the Army may be broad, liberating enough to the rest of his life.

So far so good, and we excellent disposition at which Becker does not the demonstration of it. The meshing lines of are traced with class finesse as some ultra-dynamism seems to tell all individual intents a them for its own terrible. The end is what it has. The hopes of the dawn are contained by a sonorous residuum of an epilogue traces the sub-careers of the historical characters. The living half free, half in that divided house of divisions were only re by the years of bloodlet. The handling of the same token is a disapp. While events and eve likely causes are due in craftsmanship nothing is added to tr what might be calli. Nothing rises to the visionary intensity moment when Catto wounded. One such promise, not only has the situation but also phasized by the author shadowing, has not be

Mr. Cassill is past the Associated Writers' grams at Brown. Under wrote this review. Jo World, Literary Jo of The Washington

Best Seller

An analysis based on more than 125 bookstores. Figures in right-hand column necessarily represent selective appearances.

This week

FICTION

1 The Godfather, Part 2
2 The Godfather, Part 1
3 The Love Machine
4 The Seven Minutes War
5 The Andromeda Strain
6 Naked Came the Stranger
7 The House of Bricks
8 The Promises, Father
9 A Fall of Honor
10 Portnoy's Complaint

GENERAL

1 The Peter Principle
2 The Selling of the Pearl
3 Present at the Creation
4 My Life with Jacqueline Kennedy
5 Prime Time, Kennedy
6 My Life and Prophecy
7 The Kingdom and the Power
8 The Making of the President 1968
9 The American Revolution
10 Ambassador's Journal

CROSSWORD By Willard

ACROSS

1 Converse.
5 Billiard shot.
10 In reference.
14 New World capital.
15 Sidestep.
16 Measure of area.
17 Remote.
18 Parts of football teams.
19 Midwesterner.
20 Anxiety.
22 Challenges.
24 With 25 Across, Asian metropolis.
25 See 24 Across.
26 Not hear—drop.
28 Objected.
31 Where the action is.
32 Like some textiles.
33 Outside. Abbr.
34 German pronoun.
35 U.S. novelist.
36 Name in U.N. records.
37 Salvo's initials.
38 Eastern pepper plant.

DOWN

1 Bedighted.
2 Music-lover's must.
3 You lover. Lat.
4 Early king of Persia.
5 Lady in Carew's poems.
6 Strange.
7 Shrimp.
8 Literary work.
9 Title for less famous.
10 Slight.
11 Stashed (away).

12 Spare, in e.g.
13 Eight-to-
21 Forearm
22 Vingt-
23 Chamber
26 Crop up
27 Recluse's name.
28 Like the Mahatma.
29 Thruway
30 Forest of
31 River of
32 Oasis for
33 Wicked
34 Two-wh
35 L.O.G.
40 Throw of balance.
42 Bary and Mastersol
43 Covers complete
46 Like a pro
48 Step
49 Social un
50 Immediat
51 Western campus.
52 Makes do
53 Iowa colic

AT 1:50 PM

